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Tower Views

by Clearway

Britain Resumes Work

Ireland Resumes Revolt

Congress Resumes Fights

¶ **Vagrant breezes drift** through London streets, swirling debris in small eddies, uncovering bits of tinsel which momentarily gleam gem-like in the sun. The rumble of lorries, the bawls of the truck drivers, the clomp of draft horses on the cobbles mingle with the accustomed medley of city sounds. Yesterday a king was crowned; today, business as usual, and no nonsense about it. That's the British way, and a good, beefy, commonsense way it is.

¶ **After a few hours' respite,** the newly crowned King and Queen enter a round of post-coronation festivities, while representatives of the several British dominions foregather in Britain's Imperial Conference to discuss, primarily, empire defense and foreign affairs, and, secondarily, any other question of common interest raised by any dominion representative. Confronted by the negative pretensions of dictatorships and by trade barriers inimical to empire commerce, Great Britain, in this conference, will have opportunity to present clear statements of policy. The mother hen calls her chicks, finds them developed into cockerels, whose crows have become as lusty as her clucks. But the old bird knows how to handle the brood. She defers to them and they rush to her defense. The years have taught Britain how to cluck compellingly.

¶ **One chick ignores** the mother's call. The Irish Free State, busy with the new constitution prepared by Eamon de Valera, disregards the King. While the new constitution is the result of years of agitation and bitter revolt by the left wing of the Irish revolutionaries who have always sought complete political separation from England, it does not by any means represent the sentiments of all Ireland. The most spectacular demonstration against the reigning monarch occurs when the equestrian statue of King George II, centrally located in Dublin, is blown up. The new constitution is, after all, just one slash more on the rope of interdependence tying Erin to Albion.

¶ **Since the Cosgrave** government's defeat in 1932, the strands have been cut consistently. First came the refusal of annuities claimed by England under the Land Act; then, the oath of allegiance to the King was discontinued. Bit by bit the office of Governor General was hacked away until it was finally meaningless. Thus, while the new constitution seems extremely radical, it merely co-ordinates what has already been done.

¶ **The United States Congress** looks to the President's return with expectation that it will mark an outlining of policy regarding the budget, court reorganization, relief measures, and other issues. Next Tuesday is expected to bring to an end the long argument before the Senate Judiciary Committee regarding the court rejuvenation proposal. With a majority of the committee opposed to the bill, and with enough members in the Senate condemning all or part of it, it seems likely that opposition may counsel the President to accept a compromise. His answer will largely determine whether this session of Congress will, like the brook, "Go on forever."

¶ **The President** is apparently not destined to have clear sailing in his work relief proposals either, for economy advocates are flexing their muscles preparatory to striking out at appropriations. The House Appropriation Committee, it is predicted, will restore the $500,000,000 cut by a subcommittee from the President's requested billion-and-a-half-dollar relief fund. Perhaps the Senate is not moved by such a prediction, but it seems almost coincidental that this body, after listening to economy arguments by Administration leaders, proceed to authorize several vast expenditures frowned upon by the President's group.

¶ **Conservatives in Congress** carrying on a fight for retrenchment along lines suggested by Mr. Roosevelt himself, are embarrassed by the inconsistency of the Administration's method of asking for economy and then introducing a large work relief measure. Yes, a presidential outlining of policy seems clearly indicated.

¶ **Illustrative of the dependence** democracies have on a free press, is the methods used in countries where government by regimentation and blind obedience is pursued. Obviously, creatures of the state and creatures of the dictator are equally oppressed, when they are not permitted to inform themselves with facts. Only through a brief dispatch of 150 words in the official newspaper, Pravda, were Russians informed of the Coronation. In Italy a blanket of almost complete silence covered the newspaper field and Italians could obtain information of the Coronation only by obtaining foreign newspapers or reading a newspaper published in Vatican city. Men are slaves when shackled to an enslaved press.

British Lifeboats Save 500 in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

More lifeboat rescue launchings took place around British coasts during 1936 than in any other year since the foundation of the Royal Lifeboat Institution 113 years ago. The Duke of Kent, who presided at the annual meeting recently, stated that there were nine launchings for every week of the year and nearly 500 lives were saved.

It was a tribute to the skill of some 3000 lifeboatmen round the coasts of the United Kingdom that no member of the crews lost his life. Of the lives saved no fewer than 161 belonged to foreign vessels hailing from 14 countries.

It will now be only a matter of about three years before all British lifeboats will be of the motor type, as there are now only 35 rowing and sailing boats left in the fleet.

Loyalists Push Drive on Toledo, Insurgent Base

MADRID, May 13 (AP)—Insurgent defenders of Toledo, once capital of the ancient Moorish kingdom in the Iberian peninsula, were reported today to have been driven from front line trenches just south of the city.

Government columns were said to be steadily advancing in the major offensive to recapture Toledo, an important base for insurgent operations on the Madrid or central Spanish front.

Toledo is 40 miles south and slightly west of here.

Insurgents Strengthened

Insurgents in the old imperial city, lost by the Government when its siege of the Alcazar Military School was broken last October, were reported by the Government to have been freshly reinforced by Moorish and German troops.

(Insurgent reports from Toledo carried estimates of the number of Government fatalities at 3000 and said that the Government land offensive had been shattered against an eight-mile front south of the Tajo river skirting the southern edge of the city.)

Government detachments drove toward the San Martin and Alcantara bridges west and east of Toledo, which is protected by the Tajo river looping around its eastern, western and southern fringes.

Artillery in Position

The government troops faced the task of crossing the river under the fire of insurgent machine gunners, but their strategists sought to pave the way with artillery and plane bombardments.

Insurgents have entrenched machine guns on the river slope leading up to the elevation on which Toledo stands and within the outskirts of the city itself.

Government artillery from some points on the southern side of the river dominated even the extreme northern part of Toledo.

BILBAO, Spain, May 13 (AP)—Insurgent fliers bombed the town of Munguia, seven miles north of Bilbao, today, and Gen. Francisco Franco's attacking army pressed closer to this Basque capital.

Government reports said that the air raids threatened to convert Munguia into a "second Guernica," the Basque "sacred city" left in ruins after plane attacks two weeks ago. Munguia is only seven miles north of Bilbao.

BILBAO, Spain, May 12 (AP)—Insurgent air raiders bombed Bilbao 11 times yesterday, apparently in warning of what may come if the Basque Capital does not comply with an insurgent demand for surrender.

Manifestoes dropped previously from insurgent planes had declared that Gen. Emilio Mola's besieging force would "bomb the city by land, sea and air without mercy unless Bilbao surrenders by Wednesday."

Bilbao's civilians, numbering more than 300,000, raced for shelter with each successive appearance of the bombing craft.

Steel Strike Closes Mills, 27,000 Idle

C. I. O. Action Aimed to Force Contract on Independents

Extension Looms

By the Associated Press

Labor developments in brief:

Pittsburgh: Philip Murray ordered a meeting of the executive committee of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee for next Saturday to "develop plans and strategy" against Republic Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which have refused to sign collective bargaining contracts with the union.

Hollywood: Producers signed union costumers to a four-year working agreement and claimed they actually had increased production since a strike of Federated Motion Picture Crafts Workers started 13 days ago. Crafts spokesmen, placing hope for victory on a so far unrealized nationwide boycott of movie theaters, answered the producers by presenting to Dr. Towne Nylander, regional director for the National Labor Relations Board, evidence they said constituted "coercion and intimidation" of strikers.

Flint, Mich.: Workers trooped back to jobs in Fisher Body Plant No. 2 today to start the regular day shift and reduce by one-third the number of strike-closed General Motors Corporation plants. Last night they voted to resume work pending a wage conference with the management.

Still idle were two plants each in Saginaw, Mich., and Janesville, Wis. An unexplained sit-down closed the malleable iron division of General Motors at Saginaw yesterday, with a strike already in progress at the Chevrolet gray iron foundry there.

Cleveland: General Motors' Fisher body plant here was shut down by a sit-down strike affecting between 6000 and 7000 employees. Louis Spisak, president of the Fischer body local of the United Auto Workers of America said the strike was called to protest layoffs and what he called a "speed-up." A company official said 14 men had tied up the whole plant.

Nashville, Tenn.: The Tennessee Legislature passed a bill to outlaw "sit-down strikes," and sent it to Gov. Gordon Browning.

First Big Steel Strike In 18 Years Shuts Mills Of Jones & Laughlin

PITTSBURGH, May 13 (AP)—The first major steel strike in 18 years closed tight the two huge Jones & Laughlin mills here today, making idle 27,000 workers.

The Steel Workers Organizing Committee, set up by forces of John L. Lewis, called out lines of snake-dancing pickets as part of its announced campaign to force written collective bargaining contracts with the large independent operators.

Teargas was used by the police at one point, as minor injuries occurred and one woman was arrested.

Jones & Laughlin is the third largest independent. The three other largest, Bethlehem, Republic and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, had flatly declined to sign such a contract, although agreeing verbally to abide by terms of one signed last March by United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries.

Won't Operate Plants

A company spokesman said no attempt would be made to operate the Jones & Laughlin plants "for the time being."

Philip Murray, chairman of the union committee, declined comment on the probable effect of the strike

(Continued on Page 8, Column 6)

After the Coronation

Wide World Radiophoto

British Royal Family Acclaimed by London Crowds

King George and Queen Elizabeth, With Princess Elizabeth Standing Next to Her Mother and Princess Margaret Rose in Front of Her Father, Are Shown as They Stood on the Balcony of Buckingham Palace After the Coronation Ceremonies. Behind the Queen Are Lady Ursula Manners, Daughter of the Duke of Rutland, and Lady Diana Legge, Daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth, Who Were Train Bearers for the Queen

British Monarchs Face Heavy List Of Social Events

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Britain's newly-crowned King and Queen today started a long list of post-coronation engagements.

The King and Queen got a little respite today before starting the whirl of post-coronation festivities.

During the morning the royal regalia—St. Edward's Crown, the swords of state and other jewel-studded Coronation symbols—were returned in a closed automobile to safe keeping in the thick-walled Tower of London.

Except for a two-day break, George VI and Queen Elizabeth were scheduled to make public appearances daily for the rest of this month in fulfillment of the task to which they were dedicated in yesterday's medieval - modern pageantry of coronation.

The monarch, responding to the acclaim of his Empire, said:

"The Queen and I will always keep in our hearts the inspiration of this (coronation) day. May we ever be worthy of the good will which I am proud to think surrounds us at the outset of my reign."

That was in his Empire broadcast from Buckingham Palace last night, while 60,000 cheering subjects were jammed before the massive gates.

The King-Emperor and his wife must don full dress and decorations tonight for the second brilliant state banquet at Buckingham Palace. Tomorrow they will dine again in state at the Foreign Office in Whitehall. Later they will lead off dancing at the court ball in the palace.

On Saturday they will hold a formal reception for departing foreign royalty and special envoys who came from the earth's corners to the coronation.

The King did not plan to attend the Coronation costume ball at Royal Albert Hall, Kensington, where thousands were to dance tonight away, but he invited 40 guests to look down on the merrymakers from the crimson-hung royal box.

The heavy tasks assumed by the King and Queen since the December abdication of George's elder brother, Edward, were only beginning.

Tomorrow more than 2000 Dominion and Colonial troops will parade in the palace garden for the monarch's inspection. He will pass along the ranks, shaking many of his stalwarts by the hand, presenting to all the Coronation medals especially struck to commemorate their trip to London from the ends of the empire.

Other stories dealing with the coronation will be found on pages 5 and 10.

Arms Race—and What Next? Pool for Common Defense Urged to End War System

After Rearmament—What?

Fourth of Six Articles

By Sir Norman Angell

Nobel Peace Prize Winner, 1933

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If the whole world is mad, then it is not madness," remarked the late G. K. Chesterton, commenting on the fact that nearly the whole non-German world, including the United States of America, had entered the field against Germany.

That is as may be. But when we find the whole world, every nation under the sun, from the largest to the smallest, without any exception whatsoever, pursuing a certain aim by a method which even those who pursue it declare to be mad, we should do well first of all to examine the aim which prompts the method, an aim placed thus so high in the scale of universal values that men pursue it even when they know the means employed are "insane," which presumably means that they will not achieve their purpose; the aim for which men will struggle even when they know that the struggle availeth not.

What is that aim?

It is precisely what we should expect it to be, defense, self-preservation, the deepest instinct of every living organism, co-terminous with the whole of sentient existence.

The Invasion Notion

Defense against what? Invasion? Great Britain has not been invaded since the Norman Conquest, yet in those thousand years she has fought many, many wars in every part of the world. The history of the United States is not dissimilar. In her short history as an independent state she has fought several wars against the foreigner. Not one was to repel invasion, most were not even provoked by threatened invasion. (Think of the list: in the Mediterranean, in the Far East, in the Philippines, in the West Indies, in Central America, in Europe.)

This does not mean that either the British or the American wars were aggressive or unjust. It is true they were not defending territory, but they were defending interests, rights: freedom at sea, the right to pass through some particular strait without payment of tribute, to make and use this inter-oceanic canal, use that ice-free harbor, to protect trade routes indispensable for the livelihood of the nation, the thousand and one questions about which nations can quarrel.

But ultimately defense means something deeper still. It means defense against extinction, or threatened extinction; against the loss that is of those things which make a nation, "independence," sovereignty; against having to submit what we feel to be our rights to the irresponsible dictation of others, with no means of effectively resisting that dictation, even though it mean the loss of our freedom. "Rather would we die." Even tiny states of a million or two which feel themselves to be nations—the Norways and the Switzerlands—feel this, arm themselves in order not to see their nationhood completely at the mercy of the alien, and perhaps destroyed.

What Are "Grievances"

We shall miss the whole nature of the problem if we assume that war comes merely from specific "grievances." If we could so far remedy German grievances, revise the Treaty of Versailles so completely as to put Germany back where she was in 1914, returning to her not merely all her colonies but all the European territory which she then governed or dominated and now under the government of other nations, France, Poland, Denmark, Czechoslovakia—a revision which goes probably beyond German dreams—we know from tragic history that that would not of itself ensure peace. For when Germany had all that territory, all those resources, when her trade and industry dominated a large part of the Continent, even then, Europe, the world, indeed, went to war.

So we know, assurely as anything can be known in such a matter, that "revision" of itself, though it may be advisable, would not give us peace. And if we take the view that Germany was not the cause of the war but that it arose from the jealousy or greed of Britain and

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

House Committee Pushes Back Plan To Save On Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—President Roosevelt's $1,500,000,000 work relief bill survived its first big congressional test today and overrode an economy attack by a 23-14 vote in the House Appropriations Committee.

At the same time the committee did, however, vote 20-16 to direct WPA to utilize the fund over the 12-months period so that there would be no necessity of asking for a deficiency appropriation next year.

The relief measure was submitted to the House accompanied by statements of Harry L. Hopkins, WPA administrator, and Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that federal relief for the unfortunate in city and farm has become a permanent problem.

The committee action today overrides a five-to-four vote given earlier in subcommittee, to trim the huge appropriation by one third. It means that President Roosevelt returns to Washington with the so-called economy "revolt" well in hand, although the strength of the drive for retrenchment and a balanced budget has suddenly become one of the major factors in Washington, with prospect of gaining advocates rather than of subsiding in months ahead.

Besides actual vote in committee, which is believed to presage similar success in the House, major development was publication of the Hopkins and Wallace testimony given

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Just Child's Play for Police

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Almost anything sooner or later falls within the line of duty of a New York City policeman, and when a dispute between local park and Works Progress Administration heads reaches the stage of padlocking playground gates there is not going to be any standing by as long as a patrolman can pick a lock and let the children in again.

Thus had he stepped into the breach again today with the redoubtable and seasoned versatility for which he is noted. Policemen "pounded" beats in 142 city playgrounds, with the 91 men and 54 women who staff the Juvenile Aid Bureau of the department turned play directors, and the keys to the gates in policemen's pockets.

The crisis in the world of teeter-totters, chute-the-chutes, hand-bars, sand-hills and baseball fields was imminent when Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia boarded the train Tuesday for a two-week trip to the West Coast. By the time he reached Chicago, Park Commissioner Robert Moses announced that the pay roll retrenchment methods of Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator here, had so unstaffed him of child recreation employees the only course that remained was to close 142 of the 357 playgrounds.

Playground Aides Dropped

Asked by Colonel Somervell on April 30 for a list of 5000 Works Progress employees under park jurisdiction who could be dropped or transferred to other projects, Commissioner Moses had submitted his selections. In conformity with the retrenchment schedule, 2000 of the men on the list were withdrawn this week, among them 424 playground directors.

The dispute was quickly in full swing in an exchange of charges and denials, the commissioner declaring the administrator had dropped play directors when Mr. Moses had specified that laborers and mechanics engaged on ordinary park maintenance or new construction be dropped first. The administrator declared in turn that the decision was of the commissioner's own making.

Mr. Moses turned on the Mayor at this point, finding him at fault for the whole thing, because Mr. Moses had warned him of just such an outcome unless the city enlarged the park budget to enable the employment of civil service employees to replace relief workers in the direction of child recreation.

Moses Poses Question

"It is simply a question whether the taxpayers of this city want maintained all these fine developments which they enthusiastically demanded when the band was playing and federal money was pouring into the city," Mr. Moses continued.

"We have three times as many park facilities in the city now as in 1934 as a result of these projects. Last July we had 80,000 men working, and we were spending more money in a month than the department's entire budget for the previous year."

But the mayor's last order before leaving was that Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine should keep all the playgrounds open for the use of the children under proper supervision and protection. When the padlock action was reported to him by long-distance telephone in Chicago, the mayor confirmed his previous order.

Commissioner Moses protested this transfer of jurisdiction to the police as "a clear violation of the charter and absolutely illegal," but permitted no conflict between his park guardsmen and the police as the latter proceeded to carry out their instructions.

Today, by dint of lock picking and padlock breaking, therefore, all the closed playgrounds were functioning, and it was playground duty for "New York's finest."

Wet Dust Bowl Gives Farmers Hope for Crops

Heavy Snows Provide Ample Water in Iowa, So. Dakota and Minnesota

Averts an Exodus

Winter Wheat and Rye Assure Good Return—High Wheat Price Attracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 13—Farmers in the so-called northern dust-bowl—which includes parts of South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota—who vowed that unless conditions this spring were better than they've been for the past seven years, they would pick up their tools and go elsewhere, are going to stay.

That tells briefly the story of the situation in these parts today as a new planting season is ushered in. But there's more to it. There are climatic, economic and human angles. Weather, soil, the price of wheat, and the faith of men are involved.

Rather than a lack of water, there are sections which have been having almost too much of it. Heavy winter snows and spring blizzards have soaked up the broad rolling prairies in places so the average moisture level is nearly three inches above the 40-year average. This is especially true in the eastern part of South Dakota. Most sections of both Iowa and Minnesota have had more than enough rain so far.

And although forecasters still say that the size of the crops depends on "day to day rains for the next three months or so," farmers here recall that in their experience good crops have come when spring conditions were such as have been experienced so far. Winter wheat and rye and small grains, they feel, are about assured. The heavy rains have delayed planting by about two weeks, but have helped the winter wheat crop.

Are Not Downhearted

At any rate there is no exodus, and not likely to be any this year at least, observers say. The improvement, looking at it from a comparative standpoint, in the light of the discouraging conditions of other years, is so great that there is more than just reassurance expressed. There is actual elation in places as the hard-working, always patient farmers prepare the moist ground for seed.

The size of the crop isn't so important, it is held. Even the fact that there will be a crop, some say, isn't important. The significant thing is that the region isn't going to be deserted, as some accounts of the drought last year made it appear, and as a matter of fact as it might have seemed last fall upon hearing the threats of some of the worst hit.

Some insist that even if there hadn't been good crop prospects this spring few would have left.

"When spring comes," one old-timer said, "farmers just naturally go out and plant seed wherever they are. There's some sort of urge. They forget about how things were last year and the year before. Of course some of them do get discouraged. Some of them are always movin' about. But most of them are rooted in the land. They have faith in it. Anyway they have stick-to-it-iveness." There's lots of bustling in the barns and fields up here.

Drought Taught Lessons

Of significance, too, is the fact that the lesson of the drought hasn't gone unlearned. Making the farmers of this region "pioneers of permanence," as they put it, is the aim of the extension department of the South Dakota State College. There is an unusual interest in soil and water conservation work, spurred on by the Government's example and its pleas.

Prof. J. G. Hutton of the state college extension work says that South Dakota, for example, has lost at least one third of its soil resources since the prairies were plowed and intensive grazing was started. As a matter of fact, he says, poor farming is as much, if not more, to blame for the troubles now, than lack of moisture. Poor farming, he says, has been aided by a "vicious" cycle; first there was an industrial revolution which began near the turn of the century with rigid prices which raised the costs of the things the farmers must buy, leaving farm products free to drop. Finding the price of his goods reduced, Professor Hutton points out, the farmer began to plant greater acreages in order to bring in more money. This, he contends, led to plowing up land never suitable for such purposes.

South Dakota was the first state to approve the soil conservation plan proposed for the states by the Federal Government, and work is under way to put it into effect. The soil conservation sections of the federal farm plan now in force are also being applied throughout the tri-state region.

South Dakota Prepares

South Dakota already has built more than 800 lakes or ponds to impound water when there's more than is needed. It is now planned to dig some 200 more, ranging in size from three to 1000 acres.

The dangers of making broad statements about climatic conditions over a large area are pointed to by farmers in this region, many of whom found much to criticize in reports which circulated in eastern papers last year. One could be con-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Pay Wives, Says Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, is for women working—and being paid for it—even though they work in their own homes. Moreover, she believes they should have an eight-hour day.

"When women work long hours and for next to nothing, they are not only competing against each other, but are pulling down wages of their men folks," she said in a discussion with Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League and secretary of the New York State Department of Labor, radiocast over a nation-wide hook-up last night.

The housewife earns a right to a salary "without any question," she declared, adding that a woman who works to give her children the necessities and some of the advantages of life should have her work day limited to eight hours.

Miss Schneiderman also was against long working hours for women.

When asked by Mrs. Roosevelt if she thought men resented women working in industry, Miss Schneiderman replied that they did "sometimes."

"But you can imagine what would happen if the 11,000,000 working women in the United States suddenly quit their jobs and waited for the men to support them," she added.

Argentine Culture Gets Bovine Boost As Poet Appears With Sister Moo Cow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Omar Viñole, an Argentine poet, adopted a "sister"—a cow—with which he made public appearances in Buenos Aires to arouse support for his campaign of anti-materialism. He threw convention to the winds and was dubbed "eccentric" because the Argentines, he said, with their increasing prosperity, were drifting from culture and forgetting the "things of the spirit."

Standing, immaculately attired, by the side of his cow the other day, in a city lecture hall, he declared: "I may, temporarily at least, have lost my dignity, but for 20 years I have been preaching the cause of culture, and society has ignored me. To attract public attention I had to adopt my 'sister.' I have had to cause a public commotion, almost a revolution, to interest my countrymen."

Señor Viñole detests publicity but braved it for his cause: "I stand for the reawakening of an old idea—the perfection of man. I am trying to create a philosophic temperament. My object is to establish open-air universities at which philosophical ideas will be taught together with physical training."

But publicity succeeded with Señor Viñole, for which he has to thank his "sister." He chose the cow because it was illustrative of the Argentine people—a cattle-raising race. Outsiders laughed, but for this poet the cow is a wonderful animal, the only one, according to an Indian parable, that does not let man starve.

He feels that he will soon have to let his "sister" go but he will always feel indebted to her. For the cow has brought him sufficient attention to expound his gospel. "The rest is up to me—and the masses," says Señor Viñole.

The Monitor Index

Thursday, May 13, 1937

Wonders of Research	6
The Young Folks' Page	9
The Home Forum	11
"There remaineth therefore a rest" [With Swedish Translation]	
Sports Page	12
Financial Pages	13-14-15
Shortwave Radio	16
Daily Features	19
Editorials	20

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President, a Great Traveler–Taft Greater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—The American President who is speeding from Texas to Washington today, to encounter perhaps the most formidable array of problems and the greatest degree of insurgency in his career, does not yet—oddly enough—hold the record for presidential traveling.

Though to the casual observer, President Roosevelt seems to have covered more mileage than any of his predecessors, that distinction still rests with William Howard Taft. The traveling total of the genial Ohioan is reliably set at 115,000 miles during his four-year term, while President Roosevelt is only just turning the 100,000 mark. Before the present term is over, however President Roosevelt seems certain to set a record for wandering that will not be exceeded for some time, particularly if he carries out his intention of going to the Philippines.

And during 1936, Mr. Roosevelt set up what seems to be an annual record: He covered more than 47,000 miles; 18,000 of them were "campaign miles," for he spoke in at least 25 different states between June and November; but 14,000 miles were run up in the trip to Buenos Aires. The rest were taken up by a trip to Texas, jaunts to Hyde Park and Warm Springs, and fishing off the Florida coast.

Why He Travels

President Roosevelt travels for several distinct and different purposes. They include:

1. Recreation. The President finds his major physical recreations in swimming and fishing, at both of which he is expert.

2. Presidential appearances. Like former President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt believes that the people see to little of their Chief Executive: he likes to infor mhimself of their conditions of life and give them the impression that he is deeply concerned with their welfare.

3. Politics. Closely associated with the above, is the practical political value of these appearances, which undoubtedly contributed greatly to Mr. Roosevelt's past political triumphs. His first-hand information was highly valuable in discussing legislative and administrative problems, but it was buttressed by evidences of great popularity in the vast crowds that turn out to acclaim the Executive.

4. Solitude and meditation. Washington is a gold-fish bowl. Most land retreats are subject to one disturbance or another, and hampering in their immobility. But Mr. Roosevelt, with his deep, old love of the sea, likes to be alone, without policy advisers, and able to grapple with his problems completely undisturbed. The importance of this motive cannot be over-emphasized.

Travelers of the Past

The history of presidential traveling has had its exciting episodes. Former President Taft, as has been seen, felt that the people should be acquainted with their President. In one nation-wide tour, he covered 13,000 miles by train in two months—before the days of air-conditioning, electric trains, and freedom from cinders. Possibly his traveling was in part a release from the wrangles from Washington, which made his presidential years, as he said, among the least happy of his life.

Theodore Roosevelt, for all his advocacy of the "strenuous life," traveled only 60,000 miles in his seven years in the White House. But he preferred to "travel" on horseback. Before him, many Presidents had set out to make themselves known in the country, among them President Monroe, who in 1817 set out on a 3000-mile stagecoach journey, and Andrew Jackson, who used frequently to cover the rattling miles from Washington to his home, the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.

Woodrow Wilson, the only President to go to Europe while in office crossed the Atlantic twice, once in 1918 and once in 1919, but otherwise the war crisis kept him close to his desk and the cables. Later, on his desperate "swing around the circuit" in an effort to evoke American suport for membership in the League of Nations, President Wilson was stricken. Only a few years later, as Warren G. Harding was returning from his Alaskan trip, he too was stricken.

Coolidge Stuck Close

These two events produced a strong popular feeling against presidential travel, which was believed to cause strain. Calvin Coolidge bowed to this sentiment, and did no extensive traveling, although he took long summer vacations away from Washington.

Herbert Hoover, although he had made an extended South American tour before assuming office, and also visited the Caribbean while in office, was not a great wanderer. He stuck to his desk, seeking relaxation at the near-by Rapidan Camp, during the entire term, and only during the 1932 campaign did he make forays out from Washington, ending with a speechmaking dash across the continent to his home at Palo Alto, Calif.

President Roosevelt's first few months in office were intensely active, spent almost entirely at this desk. Indeed, it is his custom while in Washington to work more intensively than most of his predecessors. A late sleeper, he puts in the hours from nine in the morning until about midnight in fairly steady diversified work.

He surveys the newspapers and early reports and consults intimate advisers at his breakfast bedside; gets to his office shortly after 10 o'clock; sees visitors until about 2 p. m.; then attends to his mail and other dictating or reading at his desk until about five-thirty.

Likes to Assort Stamps

Then he returns to the White House, greets visitors or relaxes with his numerous family at tea time; has a vigorous swim in the White House pool; dines generally with visitors; occasionally has an evening movie in the White House, and manages to put in two or three hours of late work either with important consultants or with documents.

Once in a while he assorts his stamps, or takes relaxation in a brief motor drive. In the summer, he goes for week-end cruises down the Potomac in a former geodetic survey vessel, on which he is able to do a good amount of work.

But when Mr. Roosevelt leaves Washington he does it on the grand scale. He has been out of the capital 672 days since assuming office, or about 45 per cent of the time. As soon as the crises of 1933 had slackened by mid-summer, the President was off a-cruising, and went up the coast to his family summer home on Campobello Island, in the Bay of Fundy in Canadian waters.

Prefers Long Sea Voyages

Annually, he visits Warm Springs, and sometimes twice a year, and also always manages a fishing cruise, sometimes in the Caribbean but this time in the Gulf of Mexico. His major trips have been spectacular. In 1934, Mr. Roosevelt went through the Panama Canal, to Hawaii, landed at Portland, Ore., and transversed the continent, stopping at major works projects along the way, making several important speeches and strengthening his political hold.

In 1935, the President crossed the continent in the opposite direction, to San Diego, where he reviewed the fleet and set forth on a cruise that took him again through the Panama Canal and to the Atlantic seaboard. He made speeches on the way, greeted big crowds, and had a long deep-sea vacation.

In 1936, after a strenuous campaign, Mr. Roosevelt took his longest jump to Buenos Aires, combining the pleasures of his favorite relaxations with the major diplomatic significance of the Pan American Conference. There he strengthened his good-neighbor policy, sought to set Europe an example. Earlier in the year he had been to Quebec to confer with the Governor General of Canada, setting another precedent.

Thus, in a little over four years, the President has visited every state in the Union with the apparent exception of New Mexico; he has visited half a dozen foreign countries; he has spent long weeks at sea, and other weeks at his residences at Warm Springs, Hyde Park, or Campobello Island.

A recent account of the President's travels says he has visited every state except Arizona and New Mexico. Apparently New Mexico stands. But in 1935, when the Chief Executive visited Boulder Dam, his motorcar crossed the top of the dam and swung a few hundred feet into Arizona on the other side. Now he will have to do something about New Mexico.

Of course, the President has one big competitor in the White House—Mrs. Roosevelt—and her travel record apparently far outstrips his. She, too, has missed one state—South Dakota—unless the deficiency was made up during her latest trip to the coast.

Visitor Comes Near Figure's Level

Jean Antoine Houdon, Sculptor

George Washington in Marble
Erected at Richmond, Va., 1796

Movable Platform for Viewing Statue Planned in Rotunda of Virginia Capitol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For the first time in 141 years the persons who visit the Jefferson-designed Virginia Capitol will soon be able to see the celebrated Houdon statue of Washington in the rotunda as it should be seen.

For years it has been known and deplored that the internationally famous life-size marble of the "Father of His Country," which stands on a five-foot pedestal, was too high off the floor to be viewed in proper perspective. Houdon himself deplored it, but at the time it was too late to do anything about it, and nothing has been done about it since until now.

The Virginia Art Commission has authorized the construction of a movable platform, 24 inches high, with steps at either end, from which one may "really see" the statue, according to E. Griffith Dodson, clerk of the House of Delegates, who is to have the platform made.

Several years ago, Charles Henry Hart and Charles Briddle, in their book, "Jean Antoine Houdon," said: "It is a very dignified statue; but being the exact size of life—six feet two inches—and elevated on its pedestal five feet above the floor, it appears smaller than life, and in this position the delicate and subtle modeling is lost, so that its full value cannot be discerned. The pedestal should be sunk in a pit, so that the base of the figure would be on the floor line; then its full value would assert itself and the beauty of Houdon's work be seen."

The late Dr. Henry R. McIlwaine, state librarian, disputed the line on the base, saying that the statue was completed in 1788. He proved from authentic records that Houdon did not begin work on it until 1789 and did not complete it until 1791.

It was erected in the rotunda of the Capitol on May 14, 1796, without any dedicatory ceremony whatever, so far as the records disclose. But former Gov. John Garland Pollard made up for this with dedicatory exercises on May 14, 1931.

Although the Houdon statue is regarded as priceless, Dr. McIlwaine found that it cost the State of Virginia less than $7000.

Broken Hindenburg Propeller Studied as Cause of Crash

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 13 (AP)—Bits of a broken propeller found inside the wreckage of the dirigible Hindenburg, held attention of federal investigators today as they studied the theory that a shattered blade might have caused the explosion.

One group among the Department of Commerce board of inquiry and its staff of aeronautical experts speculated that if one of the ship's 16 propeller blades snapped off as she maneuvered for mooring it might have sheered into the envelope and smashed into electric wires or otherwise caused a spark to explode the hydrogen.

Investigators planned to call a wood experts to match the pieces and find from which propeller they came. They found the wooden fragments during an inspection of the wreckage yesterday after the second day of testimony by eye-witnesses to the disaster.

Pictures to Be Viewed

Other members of the inquiry board gave this theory less credence, holding that the propeller might have broken when the Zeppelin fell.

The board agreed, however, to study photographs again in an attempt to learn whether the propellers were intact as the Hindenburg fluttered to the ground.

Meanwhile, bomb and explosive experts of the New York Police Department who examined the wreckage of the Hindenburg, reported they had found no evidence to indicate a bomb or any other form of explosive figured in destruction of the dirigible.

Their findings were announced by John A. Lyons, assistant chief inspector in command of the detective bureau.

First indication that the board considered the propeller theory came when members questioned a naval officer on whether "a large piece of wood" might have caused the "cracking" sound he heard before the explosion.

Lieut. Benjamin May, who witnessed the catastrophe from the top of the mooring mast, said "the first thing I saw and heard was the crack of the metal structure and I saw it come with great force outside of the ship."

Metallic Sound

He described the sound as "metallic, but not hollow: like twigs or crackling of dry leaves."

Asked whether a large piece of wood, thrown through the structure, would cause the same sound, he replied, "Yes."

As the inquiry went forward, discussion elsewhere was aroused by the remark of Clarence Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flier, at Spartanburg, S. C., that a sniper's bullet "might explain" the Hindenburg disaster.

Mr. Chamberlin referred specifically to two planes landing recently at Bendix, N. J., with bullet holes in their fuselage. His comment recalled also to those at the naval air station that a sniper once fired on the dirigible Los Angeles, since decommissioned, and that the all-metal navy blimp ZMC-2 had been hit by snipers on three occasions.

Rudders Not Synchronized

F. S. Tobin, chief boatswain's mate, giving the investigation board his version of the disaster, said it was his job that night to watch for anything which might go wrong and proceed to the spot to help with the mooring.

As the zeppelin approached, he testified, the top rudder was "hard right" although it should have been synchronized with the lower rudder.

The ship passed on and made "continual left turn," until it nosed into the wind for a mooring. The trail ropes were dropped.

In the wreckage, he said, he had noticed a small tackle attached to the control system for the lower fin which looked as though it was "nothing permanent—an emergency measure done in a hurry."

Hunt for Plane Sniper Fails in New Jersey

BENDIX, N. J., May 13 (AP)—Police of near-by municipalities said today they had failed to trace the sniper who struck a plane with a bullet as it flew over Rutherford, N. J., recently.

They said they knew of only one plane sniping, whereas Clarence Chamberlin, trans-Atlantic flier, said in Spartanburg, S. C., that two planes had been struck.

The plane struck by a bullet May 2 had left Clifton airport and landed here for repair of minor damage caused by the slug. Peter Tomnie, who operates Clifton airport, said he received a telephone threat from an unidentified man that if planes continued to fly low over Rutherford he would "riddle them with bullets."

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President Is on Way Back Eager to Take Up Tasks

ABOARD ROOSEVELT TRAIN EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt sped through the heart of the continent today toward Washington, eager to get back into official harness after a restful fishing vacation.

His special train, after running through an electrical storm in Texas and Oklahoma last night, rolled across Missouri on a route that included St. Louis, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh. It is due in Washington tomorrow morning.

The President was accompanied by his sons, James and Elliott, the latter's wife and their little daughter, Ruth Chandler Roosevelt. Also in the party was Mrs. Eloise Polk, Fort Worth, former school chum of Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt. They are to be guests at the White House for several days.

A press conference tentatively was scheduled on board today to take the place of the usual White House interview tomorrow.

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Action Not Talk Will Save Democracies, Butler Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—The preservation of democratic institutions of government depends upon the republics of North and South America, England, France, Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. He held that these nations should "act, and not talk," in defense of these liberties, in an address at the twenty-fifth anniversary dinner of the Pan American Society at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here Tuesday night.

"Since the armistice, which brought the military operations of the Great War to a close, the term 'Pan American' has taken on new meaning and new importance, Dr. Butler told a distinguished gathering of about 500 persons prominent in the Pan American world. "It has now come to signify that the various American peoples from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn are substantially united in their common convictions as to fundamental principles, and economic and political organization of these civilized peoples.

"The several American peoples are convinced believers in democracy, and it is plainly their intention to endeavor steadily to improve the application of democratic principles to new problems as they arise, and to resist firmly the reactionary policies of either communism or fascism, which are being so eagerly urged in various parts of the world.

"Communism represents the oldest and most hopeless form of social organization. It is that from which mankind has spent many centuries in emerging and putting behind it.

"Fascism in any of its forms is merely a return to the despotic and unlimited monarchies of centuries long gone by. Democracy has closed the door upon any return to that."

Dr. Butler held that the happenings of the decade have offered new opportunities to all American people who are no longer isolated from the older European nations. .

"The electric spark has destroyed those barriers of time and space which once existed and which made the Old World seem so distant from the New World," he continued. "As a result, the several American peoples, through their increasing international understanding and international co-operation, can set an example to the Old World and influence it mightily toward those policies which alone can assure prosperity and peace.

"Moreover, the American people must teach the Old World that the way to keep out of war is not to prepare for war. The only way to keep out of war under twentieth century conditions is to prevent war, and war can only be prevented by those policies which will take the place of force in the settlement of international differences and disputes as these arise.

"This means the remodeling and strengthening of the organization and machinery of what is called the League of Nations and the building up of the habit of constant appeal to the Permanent Court of International Justice when international differences arise.

"No people in the world is today desirous of being sent to war by its government, but as matters now stand there are several governments which might, by some haphazard act, force not only their own people but most of the civilized world into war, the destructiveness of which would pass human comprehension."

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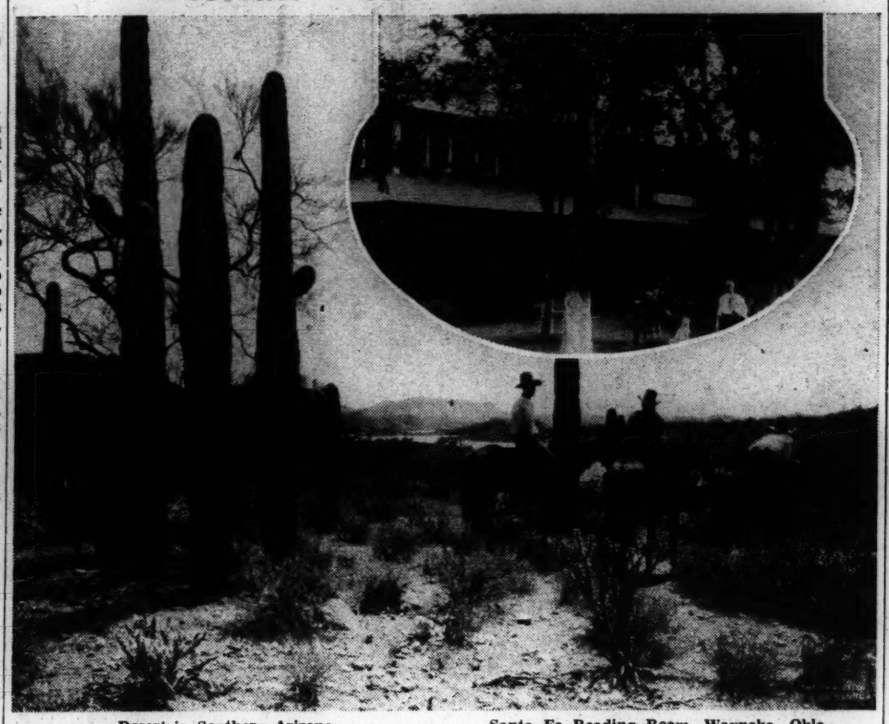

Desert in Southern Arizona

Santa Fe Reading Room, Waynoka, Okla.

Railroads Lead in Providing Recreation at Lonely Posts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recreation and entertainment for employees is receiving more and more attention today by transportation companies; so that their men, especially those located in isolated settlements, may be contented in their leisure time. For example, the Santa Fe Railroad 40 years ago established reading rooms for their men, opening new ones each year as circumstances warranted.

It was in 1898 that in order to keep their employees happy in lonely settlements, where there was no form of amusement, and especially to keep them away from saloons, the president of the road, E. P. Ripley, decided to open up a few small rooms with current publications and books, free to any who cared to enter. As this experiment found an immediate response, the scope of the service broadened; pianos and games were added to these reading rooms and many a clever chess player was found among the men.

The majority of employees visiting these reading rooms are away from home and include train and engine crews, signal men and engineering department employees. The expense of operation, maintenance and entertainment is borne exclusively by the railroad.

Entertainment Is Free

Entertainment, too, is provided for these reading rooms during the winter and spring months. Lectures and musicales are given by distinguished artists, whose only recompense is a delightful journey from Chicago to Los Angeles and return, and the enthusiasm of their audiences.

Today, also, in 13 of the 21 reading rooms there are dormitories, where an employee at the end of a long train schedule finds a clean, comfortable and quiet room for a day or a night's sleep at a nominal sum. Besides, there are subscriptions to 152 daily newspapers and 454 magazines while each reading room library contains approximately 1000 books of fiction, poetry, science and general knowledge. It was estimated that in one month alone 18,605 beds were used, 1184 baths, that 4000 employees played games and 25,564 consulted and read the literature at hand.

These reading rooms begin in Kansas where uncultivated tracts of land sustain cattle, mules and horses, and where formerly Indians, antelopes and buffaloes roamed supreme. In the adjoining state of Oklahoma, there is a reading room at Waynoka, a town practically off the map until Col. Charles A. Lindbergh chose it as a landing field on the transcontinental hop. The club house is inviting-looking with its roomy and vine-shaded verandas.

A Crimson Garden of Allah

In the large recreation hall trainmen are playing games, while others are reading in another room.

Outside, but a short distance away are the shifting, red sand hills peculiar to this vicinity. Owing to the high winds, these miniature mountains change their contours from month to month. Red sand hills all about the traveler and if one climbs and looks around, it is as if some hand had painted the "Garden of Allah" a deep crimson and set it down in Oklahoma.

The reading room in Canadian, Texas, is in solitary state, bordering the desert, and the one in Clovis, N. M., is in the desert itself, where the station hotel, Gran Quivira, is named after that elusive "Gran Quivira," the land of gold, silver and turquoise the Spanish sought but never found.

From Clovis on to California more reading rooms in more desert region, the land Charles Lummis, author, described as the "Land of Sun, Silence and Adobe" and the "Land of Poco Tiempo," the land of never hurry. Here surely, the reading rooms are specially appreciated.

Trainmen enjoy books of fiction and history featuring New Mexico and Arizona.

In Arizona, the desert gives way for a time to the San Francisco mountain peaks, the sign post as it were to the wonders of the Grand Canyon. Then a few more hours' ride and California is reached, where palm trees and semi-tropical verdure beckon, which are only oases, however, as the desert extends into California.

At Needles, Calif., the reading room is distinctly after the Spanish type of architecture, and that at Barstow, Calif., is within reach of giant cacti, yucca plants and occasional Navajo hogans.

Rule on Security Cards

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The Social Security Board has directed that employers who have old age pension account cards in their possession turn them over to the employees to whom they belong.

Child Labor Bills Stir Speculation On Court Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13 — The Supreme Court has Congress guessing as to whether it would uphold a federal child labor law now.

Twenty years ago the court turned down by a 5-to-4 decision a law barring from interstate commerce any article produced in a factory or mine where children were employed. In the light of more liberal decisions in the past few months, members of Congress are now wondering if it will be possible or desirable to pass a new child labor law.

As hearings opened on three such bills, a wide divergence of opinion among friends of the child labor amendment was evident. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, author of the most sweeping of the three bills, even questioned the advisability of passing his own measure. He hesitated, he said, lest such action "lull the American people" into lethargy toward the pending child labor amendment to the Constitution, still in need of eight more state votes for ratification.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the committee and co-author of a bill of the latter type, was doubtful that the Supreme Court would uphold the law that Senator Barkley proposed.

A co-author of the original child labor bill, former Representative Edward Keating, said it was his opinion that the necessary eight-state ratifications of the federal child labor amendment cannot be secured until after the next general state elections. Congress, he said, should enact such legislation as it can immediately to protect children from exploitation. Like Senator Barkley, Mr. Keating was ready to "toss out of the window" any legislation that might retard ratification of the amendment itself.

If Woodrow Wilson had not thought Franklin K. Lane so valuable that he wanted to keep him in the Cabinet, the child labor act would be law today, Mr. Keating told the committee. He explained that Mr. Lane thought the law constitutional, but Justice McReynolds, who received the appointment from President Wilson, had voted with the majority which nullified it.

Dr. Oscar Blackwelder, representing the United Lutheran Churches of America, said his group was behind the Wheeler-Johnson bill.

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N. Y. Stage Protests Censor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Broadway, the hub from which radiate the spokes in the American theater wheel, is these nights offering something new in its program of entertainment. It is an appeal by the actors and actresses in the stellar roles to the public to protest to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman against the censorship bill by Senator John J. Dunnigan, Tammany Democrat, of this city, which the Legislature passed to give the New York City Commissioner of Licenses power to close any type of theatrical performance he decides is "immoral."

It was the first time in the history of the New York theater that such a general appeal had been made, and old theatergoers could recall no instance where an actor had appeared on the stage to urge the public to demand of a New York State Governor that he veto a legislative bill before him for consideration.

The appeal to the public by the actors and actresses came unexpectedly between acts in 21 theaters last night. It was in the form of identical addresses. House lights were dimmed between the acts to bring the audiences back into the theater from the lobbies, and then the lights were turned on again.

The prepared speech was as follows:

"New York theaters have been free of censorship in any form during their entire history, and that fact has helped to make the New York theater one of the most vital in the world today. But now this bill spells the doom of free thinking and free speech on the stage.

"In New York, it gives a man who happens to be Commissioner of Licenses—and who is a political appointee—absolute power to censor any play in any theater in whatever way he pleases. He is given absolute power to close any play for any reason that he sees fit, no matter how whimsical his notion may be, by revoking the license of the theater in which that play is presented.

"If you don't want one man to tell you what plays you can see; if you don't want one single individual to choose your entertainment for you, then please sign this card."

Ushers then handed out postcards headed, "Help the legitimate theater kill one-man consorship."

Announcement today said that in order to give further impetus to their protest movement against the Dunnigan bill all theatrical branches here would hold a mass meeting in the New Amsterdam Theater in West Forty-second Street Sunday night, at which leading theatrical figures would speak.

"I respectfully urge you not to sign the Dunnigan bill, Senate No. 2286. This bill so amends the Wales act that a one-man censorship of the legitimate theater is created in the commissioner of licenses. This establishes dictatorship, in that it vests power to accuse, try and convict without due process of law.

"This bill is a direct blow at the legitimate theater and will tend to destroy an important progressive force in American life."

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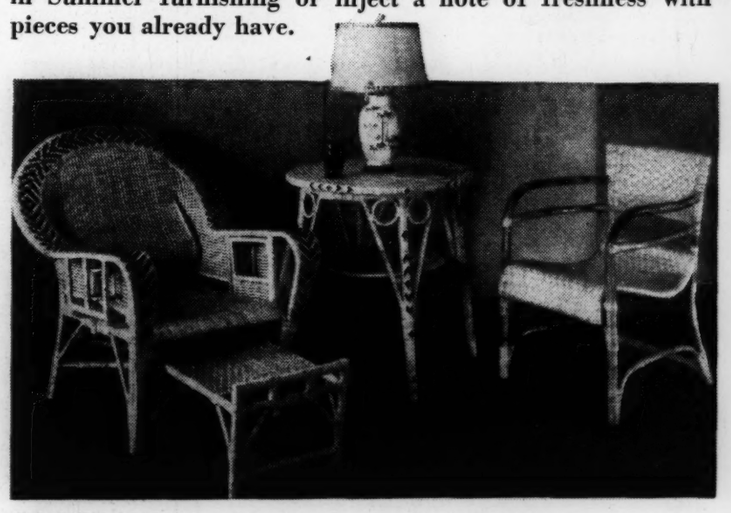

Year after year the extension chair is a best seller. **$17.50** *Table* **$12.** *Model '37 Armchair* **$9.50**

Model '37 pull up chair, natural varnish finish **$11.50**

Both old favorites and new-comers are cool-looking, light, easy to move about. And so inexpensive. They come all the way from Hong Kong so it's a good idea to get yours before the present importation is sold out.

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AT LEFT:
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Mills Assails New Deal Collectivism

By Ogden L. Mills

At the invitation of the New School for Social Research in New York City, Mr. Mills, former Secretary of the United States Treasury, is delivering a series of lectures in answer to the question: "What is the future of the Republican Party?" In the interest of constructive discussion, The Christian Science Monitor will publish important extracts from Mr. Mills' addresses. The following is from the fourth.

The whole New Deal movement is an effort to transform an individualist into a collectivist society.

The essence of the process is the concentration of power and the assumption of arbitrary authority. Both are part of the mechanics of collectivism.

It follows—and I cannot make this too emphatic—that the defense of freedom demands the maintenance, in its full integrity, of our system of checks and balances, and of our Federal form of government. It is the only form of government that, without sacrificing self-government, civil liberty and individual responsibility, can hold together a great population in an immense country.

Two determined groups at present give impetus to the centralization movement: those public officials who believe in the superiority of collectivism over individualism; and those selfish minorities, without the Government, that are fully alive to the possibilities of direct pressure applied to a single center of authority.

Arguments of Proponents

Both groups advance the argument that, contrary to the conditions prevailing in an earlier age, commerce, industry, agriculture and labor are all national in scope and character, and must, therefore, be subject to national authority.

We are told we must change our institutions to conform to existing realities. But are they realities? I say they are not. I say this not because the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court says so. I say it because they are not realities in fact.

An individual farm is not a national enterprise; a factory serving local needs is not; department stores are not; if we except chains, retail establishments are not; hotels, apartment houses and office buildings are not; the building trades are not; with the exception of long distance transportation, public utilities are not; for the most part, mining is not; outside of transportation, communications and some amusements, services are not. Certainly the lives of the 50,000,000 people gainfully employed are governed by the conditions prevailing in their immediate neighborhood.

Conditions of life differ in country and city, in village and town, and even in the great cities. Life in San Francisco differs from that in New York, or in Chicago, or New Orleans. Prices are not uniform, rents are not uniform, nor are costs of living as well as standards and modes of life. All these vary from region to region, from community to community.

Localities Change Problems

There is no single problem of labor, of agriculture, of industry, or of prices. There are countless problems, arising from an infinite variety of conditions on an immense continent inhabited by a singularly independent, original and individualistic population.

No one can deny there is an immense volume of strictly local business; that is, business originating and terminating in comparatively small areas. This is true of practically all services. It is true of factories, businesses and farms serving a strictly local market. For example, I operate a large commercial dairy in San Mateo County, California. All of its problems, whether of labor, feed costs, prices and consumer demand, are dependent on neighborhood conditions. These problems are very different from those that would confront me in conducting a similar enterprise in Dutchess County, New York. California dairymen have their troubles, as do those in New York. But circumstances are too different to permit a common solution.

Under the proposed policies of centralized control, all of this immense volume of wholly local business would be regulated from Washington—the farm, the factory, large and small, the little one-man and the big department store, the hotels, the barbers, the bootblacks, the tailors and the pants pressers.

Not National Enterprises

To call these enterprises national is ridiculous.

There is also an immense volume of business that flows across state lines. Under our highly integrated economic system, division of labor is carried to a fine point, and the goods produced by one set of producers are directly or indirectly exchanged for the goods of other producers over great distances.

If the machinery of government were needed to furnish the whole complicated mechanism of exchange to this second line of business, then Federal intervention would be necessary. But the market and the price mechanism perform this essential function with greater flexibility and efficiency than can any central organism.

Four Possible Grounds

The case for Federal control, then, must be based on one, or all, of the following grounds:

(1) That central control is necessary to keep the production of all kinds of goods in balance. This is the basic conception underlying a planned economy.

(2) Or that the mere fact that goods are sold over State lines calls for Federal protection of producers. In so far as conditions of labor are concerned, the automobile worker in Detroit does not care whether the car he works on is sold around the corner in Detroit, or in New York, or in San Francisco. His conditions of labor are determined by the conditions existing in Detroit. The State of Michigan has or should have—through constitutional amendment, if necessary—all of the authority essential to safeguard those conditions.

(3) In the interest of uniformity, the Government should equalize competitive conditions, somewhat on the theory of a protective tariff based on the differences between costs of production. What virtue is there in uniformity? To achieve uniformity would be to deprive us of the immense benefits of the greatest free trade area in the world. Within this area capital and labor may seek the most favorable productive conditions. Within this area, unhampered by artificial barriers, they are free to give 127,000,000 people the benefits of productive efficiency. To deprive us of this advantage would be to destroy the foundation of our prosperity.

(4) It may be urged that there is an element of unfair competition, which the Federal Government alone can deal with.

This last argument deserves careful consideration.

Unfair Competition

What is meant by unfair competition is that exploited labor in one section of the country can destroy decent standards of labor in other sections. With goods flowing freely across state lines, to be sold competitively, conditions in one locality undoubtedly may affect conditions in other localities.

There is a problem. But to admit its existence, is not to admit the necessity of collectivism as a cure.

In the first place, the consequences of interstate competition are not so serious as is alleged. New York for some years has led the way in the field of social legislation. Yet Mr. John A. Fitch, of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work, in a statement prepared for the New York State Legislature, has pointed out that New York has in no way been adversely affected.

In the second place, we have not begun to explore the possibilities of compacts between the states. Certainly these are available to minimize the evils of unhealthy competition over a wide area.

Federal Protection

In the third place, as the decision of the Supreme Court in the Convict Goods Case demonstrates, the Federal Government can afford ample protection to a state undertaking to end unjust and unwholesome conditions within its borders.

Finally, attempted uniformity in the field of social legislation gives rise to difficulties of its own.

Consider the case of maximum hour and minimum wage laws necessary to protect certain groups of workers from exploitation by an unscrupulous minority of employers. A minimum wage, which might be adequate in a small town, where living costs are low and opportunities for outside earnings exist, would be totally inadequate in New York City. Conversely, the New York minimum might be altogether too high for a semi-rural community.

The argument of our collectivist friends that all they desire is the authority to deal with problems that, once local, have become national in character, will not stand up under inspection.

There is no lack of power to attain legitimate ends. If there were, is it not strange that not one of 31 Presidents, over a period of more than 145 years, complained of his inability to serve the people within the framework of American institutions?

Not Fault of Institutions

Is it not conceivable that the fault lies not with our institutions? The French, you know, have a saying that only the bad workman complains of his tools.

Let me repeat, there is no lack of power to attain legitimate ends. When there is, we need never fear to amend the Constitution—providing we are careful to preserve the freedom and rights which it guarantees, and the spirit, purpose and ideals which it embodies.

This is where the shoe pinches.

The Constitution is the charter of government of a free nation. "Every part of it," said Hamilton, "is a Bill of Rights."

It would be an impossible charter for a collectivist society—because it forbids collectivism.

No mere amendment will serve the purpose of the collectivists—and none has been presented. They would remake America to suit themselves. And to remake America the Constitution must not just be amended—but destroyed.

"Packed Court" Charged

Since the Constitution cannot be destroyed directly, it is to be rewritten by a subservient Congress, supported by a packed and servile court.

At no stage in the proceedings are the people to have any voice in the matter.

For their own protection the people must not permit the Federal Government to reach down to the individual farm and to control the actions of the individual farmer, or to reach down into the shop, the retail establishment, the service trades, and there control wages, conditions of labor, production and prices.

It must not be permitted to because such control could not assure prosperity; it would only perpetuate poverty.

It could promise stability and security, only at the expense of progress.

It could safeguard the individual, only at the cost of his freedom.

It could be effective, only through the triumph of tyranny.

Control Unnecessary

And, finally, such control must not be permitted because it is unnecessary.

In my last lecture I said that what men want is:

Peace, for war means destruction and chaos.

Opportunity for each, no matter what his condition, to achieve and to progress in accordance with his inclinations and abilities.

A standard of living sufficiently high to establish general well-being, with an ever-widening opportunity for leisure, recreation and spiritual development.

Increasing security, and protection from the vicissitudes of life whether attributable to our own limitations or to outside causes.

Adequate care and protection for those unable to provide for or to protect themselves.

A more stable existence, free alike from the peaks of illusory prosperity and the very real valleys of temporary depression.

Having concluded our very general survey of governmental and economic systems, we are now in a position to consider specifically whether the attainment of these ideals is compatible with the continued existence of a free society.

Just as It Was in the Days of the Pioneers

© Asahel Curtis

Top—Alpine Meadow and Lake
Bottom—Atop Mt. Queets, State of Washington

A Whistling Marmot

Elk Fawn, Giant Cedars and a Forest Ranger in Proposed Mt. Olympus National Park, Washington

Special Dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT ANGELES, Wash.—The battle between timber interests and public conservationists for thousands of acres of the last stands of giant primitive trees in the United States waxes more intense this year, as Congress is asked to reduce the size of the proposed Olympus National Park. Few disagree that the park should be created; the only question is the size. And the bill before Congress leaves out choice areas which loggers are seeking, and which friends of the park system insist upon saving for the public, for all time.

Sitka spruce, Douglas fir, red cedar and hemlock stand so nobly, amid the saw-tooth grandeur of the mountains, that conservationists cannot bear to see them go the way of the slain mountainsides of much of the great Northwest. They accuse Representative Monrad C. Wallgren of Washington of playing into the hands of local interests, when he reduced his last year's plan of 720,000 acres for the park, by some 86,000 acres, and hope to save the entire area and perhaps more.

Relief Economy Is Set Back

(Continued From Page 1)

before the committee earlier in behalf of the bill.

Mr. Hopkins urged bluntly the full $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation, and added that unless private industry takes more than 500,000 persons off of relief rolls in the next few months, additional funds may later be required.

The relief administrator estimated that 1,730,000 on the average could get relief jobs during the next fiscal year under the full program. At present, he said, 2,225,000 are on the rolls.

Thus it is evident the Administration is making its 1938 relief calculations on the basis of big-scale absorption by private industry.

Many Mayors, and the American Federation of Labor, demanded at least the $1,500,000,000 amount, the published hearings disclose.

The House Committee rejected 20-15 a motion by Representative William B. Umstead (D) of North Carolina to reduce the fund to $1,250,000,000.

The amendment to the bill designed to keep the Administration from coming back for more funds in 1938, whether private business does or does not absorb 500,000 relief workers, was drafted by Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia. The idea is to eliminate a deficiency appropriation next session.

Today's action followed overnight developments which brought mixed results in the current fight for economy.

The Senate, after listening to economy arguments, proceeded to disregard them in so far as voting authorization for a new dam in the Tennessee Valley; while the House, on the other hand, took the bit in its teeth in its "revolt" against Administration leadership by voting to continue the CCC camps for two years on a temporary basis, instead of putting them on a permanent basis, as urged by President Roosevelt.

Another victory for retrenchment forces was scored in the Senate Appropriations Committee which trimmed the big $900,000,000 annual Department of Agriculture supply bill by $56,767,989. The Senate took the matter up in continued debate today when the economy forces again clashed with spokesmen of the farm bloc.

Both these actions, however, were tentative. The Senate authorization for the new TVA Gilbertsville Dam, with a first year's cost of $2,700,000 and ultimate cost of $112,000,000 must now have the approval of the House in the $81,646,443 second deficiency appropriation bill, in which it is contained, while the House action on the CCC must run the gauntlet of the Senate. This means the two battles will be fought all over again, and that either issue is still in doubt. Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama has already submitted a favorable report from the Senate Education and Labor Committee to make the CCC permanent.

Bigger Test Is on Way

A much more important test is believed to lie in the big work-relief bill which Administration leaders decided to bring to the test of a full committee vote today. Economy advocates have been trying to trim the President's original relief recommendation by $500,000,000, and actually succeeded in getting a five-four vote to this effect in the House Appropriations Sub-Committee. This alarmed Administration leaders to the extent that they at first proposed to delay the final vote till after Mr. Roosevelt's return, when he might exert his personal influence.

However, a poll of the full Appropriations Committee yesterday indicated that it would support Mr. Roosevelt and the full sum of $1,500,000,000. On the basis of this poll it was decided to go ahead with the committee vote immediately. The poll came after Charles West, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, former member of Congress and the New Deal's liaison officer with the House, had conferred during the day with Democratic leaders.

The confused pull and haul of economy advocates on recent measures indicates with some accuracy the unsettled condition in Congress itself.

Mr. Roosevelt set the stage for the situation, when he originally asked economy and retrenchment and at the same time introduced the big work-relief measure. Conservatives in Congress have renewed their fight for drastic retrenchment on the plea that they are merely taking Mr. Roosevelt at his word.

Threat of Arming To British Trade Shown by Expert

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Need for "very careful watching" of the industrial situation in Britain was emphasized in the presidential address given here by Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke at this year's annual meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce.

"There is a distinct tendency," Sir Geoffrey said, "to get into the position that existed during the war, when the course of ordinary business was greatly disturbed by government priority demands, with the result that a feverish atmosphere was created which was most injurious to both employers and employed."

Appeasement Needed

This is one of the drawbacks of the rearmament activities to which the British Government has committed itself.

Sir Geoffrey brought out a number of points in connection with this situation. One is that the European market for food from the Dominions cannot be fully opened without "a measure of economic appeasement which will remove from European nations the feeling that . . . debts and hostile nationalism combine to exclude them from world trade and shut them off from raw materials."

Rise in Metal Prices

A second is that the rise which has taken place in the prices of raw materials and especially of copper, lead, rubber, brass and steel must have an important effect upon the cost of the rearmament program as well as upon Britain's export trade generally.

Yet another is that while a supply of food from abroad at cheap prices is essential for the well-being of the United Kingdom, at the same time British agriculture must not be allowed to suffer.

In this connection, Sir Geoffrey said that so far from this having been achieved "a steady decline" had taken place in home production, accompanied by "a feeling of uncertainty among the farmers." He added a warning against allowing rings to gain control of essential foodstuffs, as appeared to have taken place in the case of beef.

Kennedy Names Air Expert

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy announced on May 11 appointment of Grover Loening of New York as aeronautical adviser of the Maritime Commission. He said Mr. Loening would direct the commission's studies of the possible use of aircraft in foreign and domestic commerce in conjunction with the American Merchant Marine.

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King and Queen Surprise By Visit to North London

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, smiling and rested, drove through London streets this afternoon in a surprise post-coronation tour.

Their closed car rolled through the Buckingham Palace gateway and along the Mall shortly after noon.

From the Mall the car crossed great Trafalgar Square, scene of tumult during yesterday's procession of state, and up Charing Cross road to Shaftesbury avenue, thence into the north London area.

All along the way the crowds cheered lustily.

London's gaiety continued almost unabated and thousands again thronged approaches to the royal residence following last night's tumultous scenes in which the royal couple made four balcony appearances—the last just before midnight.

The throng remained before the palace, equally unmoved by rain and police, until at last officers announced that the royal couple would not come again to the balcony.

Next Wednesday the King and Queen will drive in state again through cheering lanes of Londoners and visitors to the historic city Guild Hall for luncheon with the Lord Mayor, Sir George Broadbridge.

Revive Old Ceremony

The ancient ceremony at Temple Bar—boundary of the old city of London—then will be revived for the first time in the new reign. The Lord Mayor will advance to the King's carriage and surrender to him the pearl sword, presented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571, as a sign that the city continues to pay homage to the Crown.

That same evening the King will leave for Portsmouth to board the royal yacht Victoria and Albert in readiness for a great naval review the next day.

The royal couple will drive through the city once more on May 24 to attend Empire Day services at St. Paul's Cathedral. The next day will be the Prime Minister's dinner party for the King and Queen at No. 10 Downing Street, and the following night another court ball at Buckingham Palace will celebrate Queen Mary's birthday.

On the night of May 27 the royal couple will attend an evening reception for the London County Council at County Hall, Westminster, and the next day there will be levee by the King in the state room at St. James's Palace.

There will follow an imposing array of other levees and garden parties and July will bring no rest for the King and Queen. State visits to Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland will take them from London at the end of the season.

Tear Down Grandstands

Today workmen started taking down the tiers of grandstand seats which had groaned under their tightly packed loads. Trafalgar Square's fountain lakes were floating with orange peel, paper cartons and almost every form of debris. It was as though an enormous circus had folded its tents and gone.

Hyde Park, ordinarily proud and beautiful, was an unsightly rubbish ground.

Workmen tearing down stands in Pall Mall and Whitehall found 116 umbrellas, 14 walking sticks, 12 flasks, 16 coats, 12 rugs, three portable cooking stoves, scores of gloves, two suitcases and one pair of false teeth—all abandoned by a throng gone joyously mad.

Police made only a dozen arrests and those were mostly the consequence of revelry that lasted until daybreak today.

The gorgeous blue and gold decorations and temporary coronation furnishings at Westminster Abbey will be sold. Priceless tapestries that graced the vaulted chamber in which the coronation ritual was performed will be returned to the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Duveen who lent them.

Among the things to be sold was a beautiful, seamless blue Axminster carpet made especially to cover the 173 by 17-foot processional way in the Abbey. Its cost was unofficially estimated at about $50,000.

Revenue from the sales will go into the public coffers.

Homage for New Crowned King

Wide World Radiophoto

British Peers Pledge Fealty to George VI

For the Act of Homage Following the Crowning, King George VI, Seated on His Throne, Was First Kissed on the Left Cheek by the Archbishop of Canterbury—"for the Lords Spiritual" of the Realm. The King's Two Brothers, the Duke of Gloucester, and the Duke of Kent, Followed, Pledging Themselves to Be the King's "Liege Men of Life and Limb." After Them Came the Long Line of Peers, the Leader of Each Rank Kissing the King on the Cheek in Behalf of Those With Him, Who Joined Him in the Homage

International Radiophoto

Americans at the Coronation

Above—Lady Astor Arrives at Westminster in Robes of Peeress. She Is the Former Nancy Langhorne of Greenwood, Va., and Was the First Woman to Win a Seat in the British House of Commons. Lower—The Official Representatives of the United States Government in Full Regalia for the Coronation. Left to Right—Admiral Hugh Rodman, James W. Gerard in Court Attire, Including Knee Breeches, and Gen. John J. Pershing

British Imperial Conference Expected to Clarify Policies

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Empire statesmen faced about today from the medieval symbolism of the coronation of George VI, King-Emperor of Britain, to the modern realities of the commonwealth's most pressing problems.

Prime ministers and representatives of the Dominions and of India, having paid their tributes to their monarch and his queen, awaited the call of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin tomorrow that will open the Imperial Conference.

Seven years of sweeping change have passed since the Empire met last in formal conference in 1930. Attention has turned from internal problems of imperial relations and economics to concern for foreign affairs and defense of the Empire.

Britain confronts a world obstructed by trade barriers damming the commerce which sustains the Empire, alarmed by threats to its peace structure and rearming competitively.

Dominion Prime Ministers, now standing equally with officials of the united kingdom, will ask for a clear statement of British policy at home and abroad.

They will want to know the Empire's stand on the League of Nations, on European affairs, on Empire trade and on defense of Britain's "life-line" communications should war engulf it or any of its components. For the first time on equal footing, they will each state their own views.

There have been some notable changes in the membership of the conference. Newfoundland, her dominion constitution suspended, will not have direct representation. Burma, separated from the Indian Empire, will have an observer for the first time. The Irish Free State, absorbed in discussions of its proposed new constitution, will not send delegates.

Italian Papers Give Coronation Only Single Line

ROME, May 13 (AP)—Official Italy, indignant at English press taunts over Italian defeats in the Spanish civil war, virtually ignored the coronation of King George VI.

The only report of the London pageant provided for the controlled press was a one-line dispatch issued by the official news agency, Stefani. "The coronation of King George of England took place this morning," was all it said.

There was an account, however, of the disorders in Dublin.

Members of Rome's British colony who tried to listen to London broadcasts of the coronation complained that reception was poor.

Last Monday, Premier Mussolini banned all but three English newspapers and called all Italian correspondents in London back to Italy.

Free State Ignores Crowning

DUBLIN, May 13 (AP)—The Irish Free State did its best yesterday to ignore the coronation of King George VI and stress dissolution of the ties which have bound it to the British Empire.

Northern Ireland, however, celebrated enthusiastically as if to emphasize that it remains a unit of the Empire, despite efforts of the South to draw it away.

Ulstermen's celebrations produced minor clashes in the North, keeping police on the alert. Flags were torn down in rural portions of Armagh and Tyrone. Telegraph wires were cut between Omagh and Derry. Roman Catholic children pointedly were kept away from the corporation of Belfast feast.

The Dublin Stock Exchange was closed but elsewhere in the Free State capital business went on as usual.

The absence of the British flag in Free State cities was noticeable. Free State stations refused to relay radio broadcasts of the London pageant.

However, thousands listened in their homes to the accounts of English radio stations. In Dublin, Protestant churches were decorated and ships in the harbor were dressed with flags.

The Dail Eireann ostentatiously ignored the Coronation by not only continuing its session but devoting the whole day to discussion of the proposed Constitution of "Eire," which makes no mention of the British Crown or the British Empire.

The equestrian statue of King George II, in centrally located Stephens Green Park, was wrecked by a bomb today.

The blast smashed windows of buildings around the park, but no injuries were reported.

Several hours before the explosion police discovered a large store of ammunition in the Stephens Green vicinity.

The monument was badly damaged Nov. 12, 1928, by a bomb believed to have been fired as a counter demonstration to Armistice Day celebrations.

Public Holiday In Canada Marks Coronation Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 13—In every community in the Dominion loyal Canadians pledged their fealty to their newly crowned monarch, George VI.

The day was a public holiday and in every city and hamlet some form of Coronation observance had been arranged.

Most important to many Canadians was the 23-hour broadcast, beginning at 4:15 a. m., E. S. T.

Preceding the actual Coronation description there was a salute from Canada to the new King and the Empire in a program in which a Saskatchewan farm girl and a French-Canadian lad in Quebec spoke.

The observances were as varied as they were numerous, for there was no national ceremony led by the Dominion's leaders of church and state. Most of these dignitaries, including Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, are in London to take part in the actual ceremonies.

In the larger cities the militia paraded. Royal acorns have been brought to this country by patriotic organizations and plans were made for their planting in Canadian soil.

In hundreds of churches and halls public address systems brought the broadcast description of the Coronation to the crowds which had assembled.

Baldwin Calls For Dedication To New Service

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—The text of the coronation address broadcast by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin yesterday follows:

"This has been a day of profound emotion and I am now sitting quietly with two or three friends in the Cabinet Room of 10 Downing Street in the heart of London, a room which has been occupied by the Prime Ministers of this country for 200 years.

"This morning I was in the Abbey. Early in the afternoon I was privileged to drive in the procession through miles of London's streets. In the Abbey I saw our young King and his Queen dedicating their lives to the service of their people and, as I said only the other night in the House of Commons, a service that can only be ended by death.

"As I drove through the streets of London and saw the faces of the crowds eager to see and greet their newly crowned King and Queen and listened to their ringing cheers, the cheers of the warmest-hearted, kindliest people in the world, I thought there was only one way in which we could all of us make permanent that deep impression of what we have seen and heard this day.

"Let us dedicate—let us dedicate afresh if need be—ourselves to the service of our fellows, a service in widening circles, a service to the home, to our neighborhood, to our county, to our province, to our country, to the Empire—and to the world! No mere service of our lips, service of our lives, as we know will be the service of our King and Queen. God bless them."

Old Telephone Line Served As California Landmark

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP)—A few poles and short stretches of wire have been recognized by California as state historical landmarks. They are the remnants of what local historians say was the world's first long distance telephone line.

Running 60 miles and serving three principal towns and some 30 stations, the line was put into operation in 1878. In 1930 Thomas A. Edison requested photographs of the equipment used on the line.

Three big mining companies financed the line, its chief purpose being to convey information about the water supply for hydraulic placer operations.

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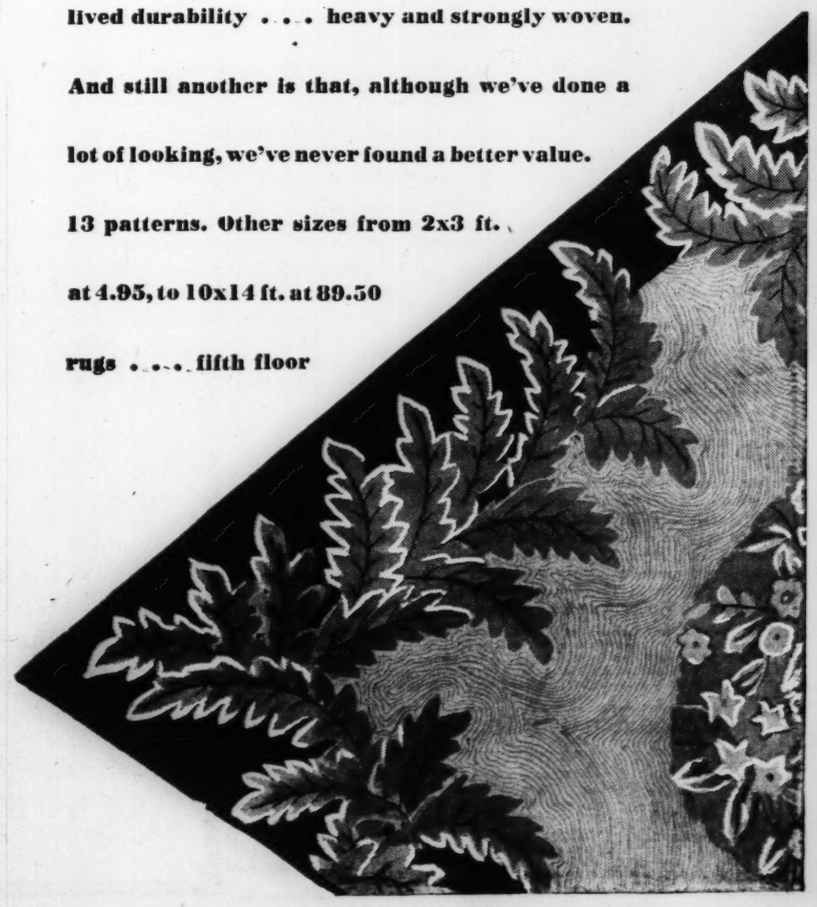

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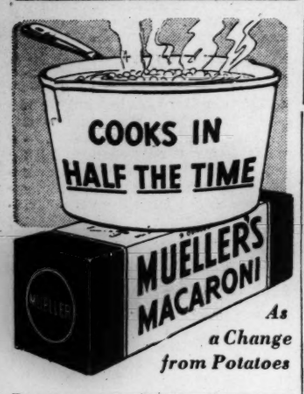

As a Change from Potatoes

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President Stresses Need To Control Little Waters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13 — Congressmen had before them today a 260-page illustrated report on "headwaters," accompanied by a message from President Roosevelt recommending that it be studied in connection with flood-control legislation.

"It is becoming increasingly apparent," the President declared, "that big waters are not the only part of our water resources presenting problems and requiring constructive treatment. Little waters also are of critical importance.

In fact, with respect to some problems, drainage basins must be treated as a whole, both headwaters and main channels of any river systeb being brought into an integrated program of regulation.

The report submitted to Congress by the President is made up of papers presented by Government and private engineers at the upstream engineering conference held here last September.

In a joint letter to the President, H. H. Bennett, soil conservation service chief; F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service, and Morris L. Cooke, former rural electrification administrator, said the report is noteworthy "in that it assembles under one cover for the first time a fairly complete treatment of the subject in the light of present knowledge; the basic scientific concepts and data; the specific objectives and techniques of application of these concepts in the control of waters in various forms they take before becoming large streams, and general considerations of the social values to be realized through a comprehensive program of control and use of headwaters."

In view of the economy program, President Roosevelt has indicated that expenditures for flood control during the next fiscal year will be limited to $30,000,000. The "headwaters" report, therefore, is expected to serve more as a general education document for Congress than as an order for immediate action. Attention was also called by the President to the "little waters" report he sent to Congress in January, 1936.

These two documents, the President said, should be "of service to Congress in connection with its consideration of measure looking toward conservation of waters, prevention of erosion and control of floods."

One of the outstanding papers in the volume is that of Morris Cooke, noted hydraulic engineer, calling for unified comprehensive treatment of water problems between the trickle of the raindrops and the mighty rivers they sustain. Engineering has not gone far enough to inquire seriously whether numerous acts of man modifying original natural conditions may not be responsible in large measure for the characteristics of a drainage area.

"A beaverlike retarding dam back on a farm creek and a boulder dam on a trunk-stream are parts of the same complex of engineering," Mr. Cooke declared.

Mr. Cooke proposed the setting up of a "moderator" for every watershed to represent the citizenry of the area in advancing the conservation of both water and soils.

Other experts whose papers are included in the volume include: Dean Thorndike Saville of New York University; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Abel Wolman, chairman of the Federal Water Resources Committee, and Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of engineers, U. S. War Department.

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Witness Names Young Parker In Wendel Case

NEWARK, N. J., May 13 (AP)—A confessed participant told a federal jury today that Paul H. Wendel was tortured and denied food to make him confess he kidnaped the Lindbergh baby.

Outside the Brooklyn torture chamber lingered Ellis H. Parker Jr., frequently counseling with those who were giving Mr. Wendel a "third degree" Mr. Parker had prescribed, the witness, Harry Weiss, swore.

Young Parker, on trial with his father, Burlington County Detective Chief Ellis H. Parker Sr., ordered and witnessed the kidnaping of the former Trenton attorney for which the Parkers are on trial on conspiracy charges, Weiss said.

Mr. Weiss named Martin Schlossman and Murray Bleefeld, who pleaded guilty with him, as participants in the kidnaping.

The defense was reported planning to try to prove that the younger Parker never was in New York in connection with the alleged Wendel kidnaping.

Pennsylvania Senate Votes to Tax Store And Theater Chains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 13—House concurrence was awaited today on a bill to tax store and theater chains in Pennsylvania on a graduated scale of $1 to $500 each, which the Senate approved by a vote of 33 to 14 last night. The proposal previously had passed the lower chamber, but was returned with upper house amendments.

Exclusive of chain theaters, the bill is expected to provide about $3,500,000 for the biennium from stores in this category, and its yield would be allocated to the state school fund.

Sponsored by Gov. George H. Earle, the tax measure has had strong opposition from Republicans as certain to raise food prices and as a burden on co-operative retail associations of "voluntary chains." This party is in a minority in both houses, however, and its introduction of a resolution of protest adopted by the Pennsylvania Retail Grocers' Association, which has 9000 members, had no effect on the vote outcome.

Delaware Churchmen Hit Lack of Jobless Relief

WILMINGTON, Del., May 13 (AP)—A resolution protesting the failure of the Legislature to provide relief for the unemployed was adopted unanimously yesterday by the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware. "Social distress, destitution and confusion are apparent in every section of the State,' the resolution said.

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Rates (American Plan) *Lakeside Inn* (June 28-Sept. 7) and *Cornwallis Inn* (all year), Single $6 up; double $5 per person. *Pines Hotel* (June 25-Sept. 11), Single $8 up; double $7 per person. *Algonquin Hotel* (June 26-Sept. 7), Single $9 up; double $8 per person. Go by steamer—New York-Boston to Yarmouth; or by rail to St. Andrews-Saint John. Ferry Service—Saint John, N. B., to Digby, N. S. and Dominion Atlantic Railway connections.

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Wonders of Research: Trees Sized Up

Device developed in India for measuring treetop helps forester determine what timber in a stand is improving and what is stagnant—Chemists get rid of unwanted flavors in foods and tastes in water.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American foresters have borrowed an instrument from tree specialists of India. It is a combination one-legged plane table, mirror and level called a "reflecting crownmeter," first used in less elaborate form at Dehra, Dun, India. It enables lumber specialists to determine which trees in a partly cleared forest should be left to produce seed and thus insure the next crop.

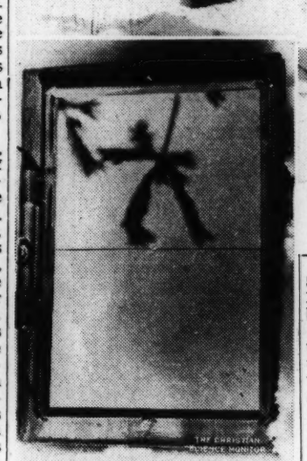
Foresters know that a tree grows in proportion to the amount of foliage or crown that it supports. If it can be determined that trees with a small crown will not continue to develop while trees with large crowns will, then the latter are worth leaving for a few more years to produce seed and grow more wood.

This perplexing task has been made easier, according to James D. Curtis of the Massachusetts State College forestry division, by the use of the crownmeter, which consists of a four-foot staff on which is mounted a five by seven mirror, with a center line scratched in the amalgam on its back. It is leveled by a bubble attached on the long side.

The mirror, by being tilted, catches a reflection of the tip of the outermost branch. The procedure is first carried out on a line north from the base of the tree. The distance to the tree is measured, and a peg replaces the staff. This performance is repeated for south, east and west lines. Later, lines are plotted on paper through these four points, making a rectangular figure. The outermost area of the tree's crown can then be calculated. These measurements are repeated in several years' time and checked with the originals. If there is no appreciable increase in crown, there has been no corresponding increase in volume of wood, and it may just as well have been cut five years before. It is "stagnating."

When passers-by see Daniel Webster McCleary, superintendent of the State College Forest, using the crownmeter and calling out widths of tree crowns, they naturally wonder what he can be doing. Mr. McCleary will tell them that the crownmeter is easily constructed and can be used rapidly with accurate results—making money for the lumberman.

Massachusetts State College
D. W. McCleary
Takes Observations With Crownmeter to Learn Rate of Tree's Growth



When Tip of Crown Touches Line in Mirror, Forester Knows Instrument Is at Correct Distance From Tree

Shadow of Eclipse Sought at Each End

With the sailing of American astronomers for Britain's Canton Island in the Phoenix group, Oceana, it was announced by the British journal, Nature, that C. B. Michie of Kaitaia, New Zealand, is heading there, too, with associates from Dominion Observatory. A Japanese expedition under the leadership of Prof. I. Yamamoto of Kwasan observatory is proceeding to the coast of Peru to observe the eclipse at sunset. Near them will be the American Museum of Natural History-Grace expedition.

Canned Goods Cleaned By Activated Carbon

Because of education and capable advertising, our esthetic attitude toward food flavors has changed. People no longer tolerate foods highly flavored or spiced to cover up unpleasant flavors, though fortunately, or sometimes unfortunately, perhaps, chemists have devised new ways of treating food so that it is impossible to detect "off" flavors.

John W. Hassler, director of research for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, told the American Chemical Society at its Chapel Hill meeting in North Carolina that the use of activated carbon is becoming highly popular among commercial food houses for removing undesirable flavors, leaving the end product in a pure and unchanged form. The old practice used to involve objectionable chemicals or steam deodorization, which changed the flavor considerably.

Activated carbon is an adsorption agent whose physical and chemical reactions are not fully understood, but it seems to work like a magnet which removes iron filings from a mixture of wood shavings and filings. Activated carbon removes impurities by attracting them to its surface.

Success has been achieved, Mr. Hassler said, with products which can be reduced to a liquid or gaseous condition and for tastes or odors due to the presence of foreign bodies. An important class is that in which complete removal of foreign taste is desired, such as in lard, gelatin, sugar, pineapple juice, pectin, vinegar, and similar products. Perhaps the most noticeable gain is in improving the palatability of water supplies all over the country where every conceivable taste or odor has been encountered.

Figure for Sun's Heat Lowered by Astronomers

Dr. Robert B. King of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Arthur King of Mt. Wilson Observatory reported to the American Physical Society that recent experiments with an electric furnace and comparison of heat with solar observations had convinced them that the sun is only about 4500 degrees centigrade, instead of 6000.

High School Students Produce Magazine

A new popular magazine, The Amateur Scientist, written and published by high school students under the guidance of the American Institute of the City of New York, made its debut this week with issuance of Vol. I, No. 1.

"We are young scientists, who would like to bring to you a small part of our enthusiasm," write the editors in setting forth the policy of the magazine. "It is our belief that the methods employed by science will solve the world's problems; the many racial, economic and social problems that baffle mankind." Morris Davis, a student in Thomas Jefferson High School, Brooklyn, is editor.

Concord Grape Coaxed To Grow in Oklahoma

The purple Concord grape is one of New England's favorite vineyard products; but in the southern portions of the Midwest, difficulties have been encountered, in as much as 20 or 30 per cent of the berries are still green in color and sour in taste at harvest time. Members of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College have been studying this problem several years and now announce that while no factor or combination of factors has yet been found to give wholly satisfactory results, considerable success has been gained by use of nitrogen and phosphatic fertilizers, together with artificial lowering of the temperature.

Big Mammal Fossils Studied at Smithsonian

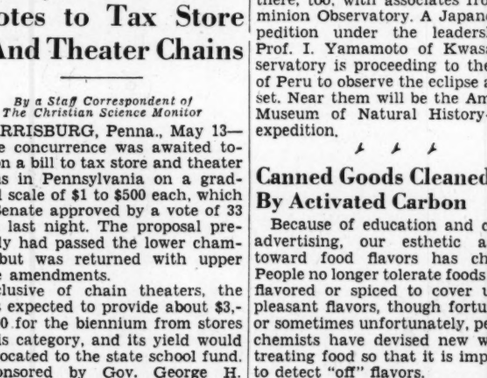
Earth's oldest large mammals, dating from 50,000,000 years or more ago, in the geologic period known as Paleocene, are under study at the Smithsonian Institution of Washington. According to Science Service, a large fossil collection of more than 50 species made last year in New Mexico by Dr. C. Lewis Gazin, is now being sorted and classified.

The Paleocene animals were not the first mammals on earth; for in the days of dinosaur dominance, there were small animals of this group. But it was not until after the great reptiles had become extinct that mammals really began to have their day.

Interior Department Plans Bureau Exhibits

A museum is being planned for the new Interior Department building in Washington in which exhibits will tell the life stories of the various bureaus and thus the story of the department itself.

The museum will be housed in an entire wing on the first floor. Exhibits will be designed to tell a running story through pictures, charts, maps, models and dioramas in narrative sequence. Ideas will be stressed rather than a heterogeneous collection of specimens. Thus the efforts of the department bureaus to conserve the natural resources of the country, its water, forests, minerals, wild life, and beauties, will form central themes for exhibits.



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Wet Dust Bowl Promises Good Crops for Farmers

(Continued From Page 1)

ducted through the so-called dust-bowl region, it is said, so that not a blighted area could be seen. He also could be conducted through by another route and see nothing but parched fields. It depends, they say, on where one looks.

It is pointed out, for example, that the southeastern section of South Dakota never has had a complete crop failure, while there are spots in the State which have had crops and grazing land consistently destroyed year after year.

Business Generally Better

Aside from weather and crop prospects, business generally in the tri-State region is better. The Ninth Federal Reserve District Bank reports jumps in bank debits, farm income, retail trade, lumber sales and carloadings in the area. Of special significance are reports of branch house managers of farm implement firms in Sioux Falls, which agree that business is much better and that the outlook for 1937 is especially bright.

Meanwhile, farmers here, as most everywhere, clamor for more assurance of price parity, for some promise that even with a good crop they can make their farms pay without a government subsidy.

And while things generally are better, there remains a large relief problem, left over from last year's drought. Then there are farms which have been so damaged that even good rains won't help much. These negative parts of the picture aren't overlooked and there's no attempt to minimize the importance of continued favorable weather conditions.

Thinking, though, is on a higher plane, and farmers, agricultural authorities and editors generally throughout the section are unanimous in their prediction of better times.

Corn Belt Farmers Rush To Get Seed In in Time

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP)—Taking advantage of favorable weather conditions corn-belt farmers were working at top speed today plowing, planting corn and attempting to overcome the delay imposed by several weeks of drenching rains.

From one to three weeks behind with spring work, farmers promptly went on a day and night shift schedule with the advent of sunny warm weather which began to dry up their sodden fields. They were making a few hours of sleep suffice in order to get seed in the ground while there is ample moisture for quick germination.

Headlight-equipped tractors can be seen and heard chugging across fields far into the night. Every hour counts. Some farmers have foregone the noonday farmhouse meal for a quick lunch while driving tractors pulling plows.

These farmers hope for a bumper corn crop next year. They hope to make unnecessary importation of corn from the Argentine, from where 162,000 bushels arrived here yesterday.

From Nebraska came reports that ground conditions for corn at the present time were the best in several years. Very little planting has been done, however, and farmers were rushing their work.

Farmer Gets Bigger Share Of Dollar Spent for Food

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—A bigger share of the average dollar spent for food is going to the farmer, government economists said today, because prices of farm products are rising.

They said 47 cents of every dollar handed the grocer, butcher or baker during the first three months of this year found its way to the man who produced the crops, livestock or other farm products.

The farmer's share of the food dollar was 33 cents in 1932, 42 cents in 1935 and 44 cents last year. The 47-cent share the first part of this year was about equal to the average from 1925 to 1929, the statisticians said, but was below the 1913-20 average of 55 cents.

States Act to Stop Dust

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE CITY, Okla., May 13 — A co-ordinated campaign to check soil blowing in the southern dust-bowl states, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma, moved nearer realization yesterday at a conference of more than 600 farmers and business men. This is the second conference this spring since continuous dust storms have threatened prospects for a wheat crop, developed the basis on which the area hopes to build a long-range program.

Outstanding in today's developments were: A realization by wheat farmers and ranchmen that they must co-operate; the affected area is spreading so rapidly that control measures must be made effective at once to prevent heavier soil losses; an authority with sanction of the Federal Government to be directed by a resident of the dust area is the only method which can achieve permanent results; the type of plan could be evolved under a state compact similar to the agreement among oil-producing states affecting the oil industry.

Business and agriculture realize that soil control is not the job for one particular state or one particular farm group. Since the reorganization of the Southwest Agriculture Association a month ago in the Oklahoma panhandle, the group has appealed to county commissioners, legislatures and governors in the five states to assist in a study of the problem in the heart of the dust bowl. This objective has been confused somewhat because of reports that martial law would be necessary to effectuate any recommendation. The proponents of a measure to compel the working of every square foot of land say the did not mean this literally.

At the first meeting the leaders realized that a campaign to work land and plant it to cover crops would not serve its purpose if non-resident land owners and other farmers did not co-operate. One or two editors suggested the only way the Government could solve the problem would be to place the land under martial law and force every farmer to work his land.

At today's meeting, however, there was no mention of martial law or reprisals against farmers who do not co-operate.

Men who farm in the dust bowl and businessmen whose enterprises depend on agriculture's welfare in the area realize that this area is more likely to have deficient rainfall over a period of years than normal moisture. One or two wet years might reduce the peril of blowing soil temporarily and then the drought years would return. It is a realistic view of agriculture that prompts the plea for a dust-bowl authority to be in charge of an assistant secretary of agriculture who is a resident of the area. The agricultural and business interests are tired of trying to guess on the weather vagaries. They prefer to assume they will be unfavorable most of the time and that the only sensible plan is a 10- or 20-year program that includes conservation of every resource.

Philadelphia Boosts Pay of Bricklayers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 13—More than 2000 building trades workers are now working under higher wage scales resulting from new working agreements.

"These agreements," Norman Blumberg, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council, emphasized, "were reached in accordance with the American Federation of Labor principle of negotiation. There was no cessation of work or of pay."

A return to the 1929 pay of $14 for the 1500 members of the Bricklayers' Union had been sought, but under the agreement the men accepted an increase of between $10 to $13 a day. The formal contract is still to be signed, but it is understood that it is acceptable to all concerned and that it will be dated May 1.

About 600 cabinet makers, machine hands and hardwood finishers who fabricate interior woodwork in Philadelphia mills, began the month with a wage scale of 90 cents in place of 80 cents an hour.

One Man in Marital Course

SEATTLE, Wash., May 13 (AP)—The University of Washington's marriage course, "social factors," has attracted 20 girls to the class—but only one man.

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Large-Scale Projects Urged To Cut Home Building Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—High costs of individual home building can be reduced by large-scale building in which real estate dealers would cooperate with manufacturers of home construction materials, spokesmen for the division of land developers and home builders told a meeting of the National Association of Real Estate Boards here today. Holding a conference at the Biltmore Hotel in connection with the regional convention of the association, the division decided to ask for permission to set up within the real estate group a section of members who would undertake the proposed building on a large scale.

Another group, representing the Institute of Real Estate Management, is working out a plan for making more uniform the operating costs of buildings. This would afford prospective homeowners a better picture of what a well-operated building should cost whether it is erected in Cleveland or Dallas, or any other section, it was explained.

Building New Language

"We hope to build a business language for real estate," it was said, "with an exactness that will enable a more scientific treatment of the subject than in the past."

Real estate dealers in many states are combating legislation that would prevent them from drawing up certain legal papers, such as leases and deeds, and would invest this authority instead in only those who have been admitted to the bar.

Unfair Legislation

"The argument has been that the drawing up of such papers, incident to a transfer of property, is a practice of law," one official said. "Real estate men do not expect to assume positions for giving out legal advice on documents outside of deals for which they are paid, but since real estate operators are licensed by the state and since the legal papers in question are involved with real estate conditions, they feel that such legislation is unfair to them."

One of the subjects under consideration at the convention which opens formally tomorrow morning is that of projected action for strengthening the use and significance of the association's membership designation, "realtor."

School for Public Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 13—When Harvard University's new School of Public Administration opens its doors next September, five seminars concerned with major current problems of governmental policy and administration will be available for public officials who wish to obtain a better understanding of the long-range significance of their duties.

Announcement of this policy and of the personnel of the school was made public by John N. Williams, professor of political economy at the university and vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, whose appointment as dean of the new school was announced Tuesday.

Since March 1 university officials have been holding "exploratory sessions" in which faculty members consulted with some 75 public officials to chart organization and curriculum.

"As a result of these conferences," Dean Williams said, "it was determined to focus attention primarily upon those already in the government employ. Thus the work of the school will be on a post-professional basis; the students will be men with governmental experience and already possessed of a civilian competence.

"The school proceeds on these two general principles: First, it will serve as an agency for assisting the Government officials in utilizing the entire resources of the university. The school will direct its "student administrators" to the various branches of the university where they may procure training of a more specialized nature. Secondly, the school, through specially organized seminars, will concern itself with the study of questions of broad governmental policy. The program will consider such problems in their administrative, economic, political, social and legal aspects."

The seminars of which Dean Williams speaks are to be concerned with major current problems of governmental policy and administration, and will be conducted on a research basis. They will be divided into five group seminars: problems of fiscal policy, of which Dean Williams will be chairman; public aspects of price policy, under the chairmanship of Prof. John D. Black; the administrative process, Prof. Morris B. Lambie, chairman; land use planning and its control and direction; Ward Shepard, chairman, and the public relations of governmental agencies, with Prof. Carl J. Friedrich in charge.

New State Offices Planned at Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State of North Carolina will erect immediately an eight-story office building, to cost approximately $800,000, in order to provide ample working space for its employees, many of whom now are quartered in rented offices. The money was voted by the Legislature.

North Carolina has never enlarged its century-old Capitol building, which is highly regarded architecturally. To alter it would be to mar its beauty, experts say, so the policy of erecting other buildings for the State's activities was adopted in 1911, when the present Supreme Court building was erected. Others followed, but now all these have been outgrown and space is rented in many downtown buildings in Raleigh.

Tourist Camp Business Of $25,000,000 in U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Running tourist camps has become a $25,000,000 annual business engaging more than 15,000 persons in the United States. The census bureau said today 9848 establishments were catering exclusively to tin-can tourists and nomads of the roads in 1935.

Department of Commerce officials estimated the number of camps, influenced by the popularity of the auto trailer, has increased sharply since the census. More than a quarter of the camps are in four states—California, Texas, Colorado and Minnesota. California alone has 1440.

Job Compensation Insurance Climbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 13—Breaks in employment due to sit-down strikes over the nation in recent months have not caused any decline in workmen's compensation insurance premiums, the regular quarterly report of leading mutual casualty insurance companies to the American Mutual Alliance shows. Instead 14 reporting companies wrote $14,151,680 in compensation premiums during the first quarter of 1937 as against $10,620,841 in the first quarter of 1936—a gain of 33.2 per cent. Last year's volume was the largest in the history of the companies.

Because workmen's compensation insurance, which meets claims for injury or fatalities arising out of occupational work is purchased as a necessity by almost all industrial employers, and bases its premiums directly upon the amount of actual pay roll—which ceases when employment is interrupted—it ranks as the most accurate insurance index to employment conditions.

Mrs. Mollison Ends Study

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13 (AP)—Her studies in aerial navigation completed, Mrs. Amy Johnson Mollison, English flier, has left here with her course plotted for the New York-Paris Derby later this summer. Mrs. Mollison studied navigation under Lieutenant Commander P. V. H. Weems, U. S. N., retired. She left last night for New York.

History of Art Seen in Museum At Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—At the head of Philadelphia's $30,000,000 parkway, which has been called "the transcendent object lesson in city planning in America today," stands the Philadelphia Museum of Art, like a Grecian temple of light-brown marble on a Acropolis-like hill, looking back toward the skyline of the central city, and out on the other side on the Schuylkill river and Fairmount Park.

To construct the Parkway it was necessary to raze more than 1000 buildings and to spend $19,000,000 for the real estate involved. The Art Museum itself is a $15,000,000 project.

In it, new ideas in the arrangement of exhibits are being put into effect. In a series of rooms portraying the periods in which the paintings of different masters were made, furniture, draperies and ornaments supply a background intended to give visitors the atmosphere of each age.

This notion of a "panoramic history of art," according to Fiske Kimball, director of the museum, presents "striking advances over any scheme yet actually put into effect in a great museum either in America or abroad."

The Philadelphia Art Museum is controlled by the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, which had its origin in an increased interest in the subject during the time of the Centennial Exposition. It was incorporated in 1876 for the purpose of establishing a museum of art in all its branches and technical applications.

Originally the collections which it acquired were shown only in the Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park, which was the Art Gallery of the Exposition. Now, while some are still on view there—notably the oriental collections and exhibits of ceramics, glass, metalwork, etc.—the majority have been housed in the new building on the Parkway.

In 1877 the Pennsylvania Museum of Art opened a School of Industrial Art at Broad and Vine street. Since 1893 this school has been located at Broad and Pine streets, in the building formerly occupied by the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Museum of Art has no connection at all with America's oldest art institution, the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, whose galleries and school are located at Broad and Cherry streets, nor with the new Rodin Museum on the Parkway.

Temple of the Arts

Drawing by Helen Louise Woerner

School of Industrial Art in Philadelphia

Public Opinion in Democracy Up for Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 11—"Public Opinion in a Democracy" will be the subject of the 1937 Williamstown Institute of Human Relations, according to a recent announcement of Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, its director. The Institute will be held at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., from August 29 to September 3. Under the auspices of the National Conference of Jews and Christians.

The two principal aims of the conference, according to Dr. Clinchy, will be to consider the motion picture, the press, the radio and other agencies by which American public opinion is shaped—from the point of view of their relation to education, morals and religion—and to suggest how these agencies may promote more wholesome human relations in the United states.

Newton Baker to Speak

Among the principal speakers will be Newton D. Baker, who will be general chairman of the institute; Roger W. Strauss, Jewish co-chairman; Prof. Carlton J. H. Hayes, of Columbia University, Catholic co-chairman; George Fort Milton, editor, the Chattanooga News; Judge Florence E. Allen of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals; Norman Thomas, author and publicist; Oswald Garrison-Villard, contributing editor of The Nation; Henry R. Luce, publisher of Time and Fortune; Dr. James M. Gillis, editor, The Catholic World; George B. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion; Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the New York area of the Methodist Episcopal Church; James L. McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University and president of the American Association of Colleges; and Alexander Woollcott, dramatic critic.

"The various agencies of public opinion," Dr. Clinchy states, "exert a potent influence on human relations in the American community, whether they wish to do so or not. Whether Americans are to escape the inter-religious and the inter-social conflicts which have already marred some countries will depend in part upon the social aims, ideals and techniques of such instruments of public opinion."

General Forums

Morning sessions throughout the institute will be devoted to general forums on the Agencies of Public Opinion. Among the subjects to be considered are: "The Motion Picture and Inter-Group Relations," "The Motion Picture and Its Public Responsibilities," "Editorial Opinion in the Movies," "The Newspaper and Civil Liberties," "Freedom of Speech and Group Libel," "What Must the Newspaper Do to Meet Its Public Responsibilities?" "The Freedom of the Press," "The Radio and Religion" and "The Radio and Freedom of Speech." Lectures and public sessions will be held each evening.

Those who attend the institute do so as individuals, not as the formal representatives of any religious bodies, according to the announcement. No resolutions will be acted on.

"The institute on Williams College campus will be educational in the sense of teaching people how to think about public opinion, not propagandist, what to think," said Dr. Clinchy.

The Institute of Human Relations succeeds the Williamstown Institute of Politics, which was an annual event on the campus of Williams College for many years and which was discontinued in 1931. The first Institute of Human Relations convened by the National Conference of Jews and Christians was held during the summer of 1935 and attended by over 750 Protestant, Catholic and Jewish community leaders from all sections of the country.

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From 9 till 5 they make and sell motors, mufflers, pickles, powder, E-flat tubas and tea.

They hire and fire, pay and raise, win and lose, are nice to dogs and love their wives.

In short, friends, they're business men.

What binds them together – catches their interest – is the common cause – business!

Above your heads you see 'Journal.' Alone, by itself, it's just a word–a name for many an excellent daily newspaper.

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M-G-M will thrill you with the greatest picture of our lifetime!
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PLYMOUTH - Tonight 8:30
BROTHER RAT
A RAT-TAT-TAT OF LAUGHTER!
TODAY
Marie Brown, Florence Sundstrom
Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65; Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets 25c to $1, no tax

More Up-to-Date Activities Are Promised Girl Scouting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—If girls want to learn which fork to use at dinner instead of wigwagging signals along the dusty country road the Girl Scout leaders are now prepared to teach them. With Mrs. Herbert Hoover, national president, making the opening speech, 1000 members of the national board and staff opened a two-day convention here today at which they decided to allow the girls more and more freedom in making up their own program.

In line with an 18-month study of the organization it has been decided to have more flexibility, greater variety of activities in tune with the times, camping for children from 7 to 10 and an advanced program for girls from 15 to 18.

The older girls themselves are being consulted as to what they want to learn and with one voice they have chorused, "Etiquette, cosmetics, and how to give parties for boys."

All of these are to be made part of the program, although the organization will continue its sea-going "mariner," classes for older girls, its hikes and camping for the younger girls and all the other classes and speeches by which girls are fitted for their future work in society.

According to Mrs. Frederick Edey of Bellport, L. I., national commissioner, the program must give the girls security by a knowledge of the past, stability by present plans made on her behalf, and serenity by the out-of-door contacts provided in camping and hiking.

Mrs. Hoover warned the women against smugness and complacency in their work, advised them that when they can write perfection to their plans they will also have to write "finis" and counseled them to realize that progress means going forward, retracing mistakes if need be, but never stagnation.

Mrs. Ralph G. Wright of New Brunswick, N. J., is scheduled to remain Hudson regional chairman, sponsoring activities in New York and New Jersey.

La Follette Inquiry Asked Into Tactics Of Ohio Steel Firm

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 13 (AP) A request to investigate the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s preparations for a possible strike shutdown—an inquiry which the company said it welcomed—sped to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee today as city and county officials asked Department of Labor assistance to avert a walkout.

Steel Workers Organizing Committee officials here said the nation's fourth-largest producer had imported "substantial amounts of ammunition, tear gas, cots and food" and asked a Senate investigation "to prevent organized murder of the steel workers and their families."

The company which has 15,500 workers in the Mahoning Valley district said "necessary steps" had been taken "to protect lives of people in the vicinity of our plant and to protect property from damage and insure prompt resumption of operations." The steps were not explained.

C. I. O. Opens Drive In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Miss Elizabeth Hawes, organizer for the Textile Workers' Committee of the C. I. O., has formally opened that organization's campaign among the mill workers of South Carolina.

Hundreds of textile workers from the environs of Columbia and nearby towns heard Miss Hawes declare that the C. I. O. was in South Carolina to stay and that it was going to get at least a 90, and probably a 95 per cent, majority of workers in every mill in the State.

"We are going to organize," she announced, "if possible, in a peaceful and orderly manner. The C. I. O. is going to mean union organization, but it dosen't mean strike. It means we are going to get numbers to join the C. I. O. It's not going to be easy, nothing worthwhile is easy."

'Adopted' Tynesiders Find Joy of Craftsmanship

Admiralty civil servants help in financing clubs which provide variety of arts and crafts to those long unemployed in section long famous for shipbuilding.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—Men who have long been unemployed are rediscovering themselves here on Tyneside.

They are finding new pleasure in recapturing the satisfaction and the skill of true craftsmanship.

This awakening has been made possible because Tyneside has been "adopted" by some of their more fortunate countrymen in the south who happen to be running Britain's oldest defense department.

These Admiralty civil servants, with regular work and regular pay, continuous employment and prospects of pensioned retirement, have voluntarily agreed to help their countrymen in the north.

Built Many Fine Ships

"We can help them to help themselves," they said, "to develop their faculties—blunted perhaps by enforced inactivity not of their own choosing—through study, recreation and the wholesome exercise of craftsmanship."

From the days of the wooden walls, the British Navy has maintained the closest of ties with the River Tyne. The unemployed of today, it recalls, are the very laborers and skilled workmen who built many fine ships before and during the World War.

Trade and industry have made fine gains here recently. But there are still some 50,000 workless scattered over an area with a population of 830,000, and Tyneside today remains one of the "special areas" to which country is asking the Government to send more work.

Occupational Clubs Help

When a man loses his job, he does not merely lose the income to support himself and his family. He loses more. All at once, he ceases to be a person with a responsible if humble function in his community, in the workshop or shipyard. The hobbies he followed, the recreation he enjoyed, are no longer possible. Soon, he feels an outcast.

It is to save him and his women folk from this mental and moral starvation that occupational clubs are now being formed wherever possible. Thus, the "adoption" of Tyneside as a whole by the Admiralty Social Service Association has made it possible to start such a club in the Westgate Road area of Newcastle.

Here was a poor district with a large number of more or less permanently unemployed men and an equally large number who only obtain intermittent employment. Bad housing conditions and no social amenities such as a community center, have combined to make this area one of the most depressing parts of the northern city.

Members Pay Fees

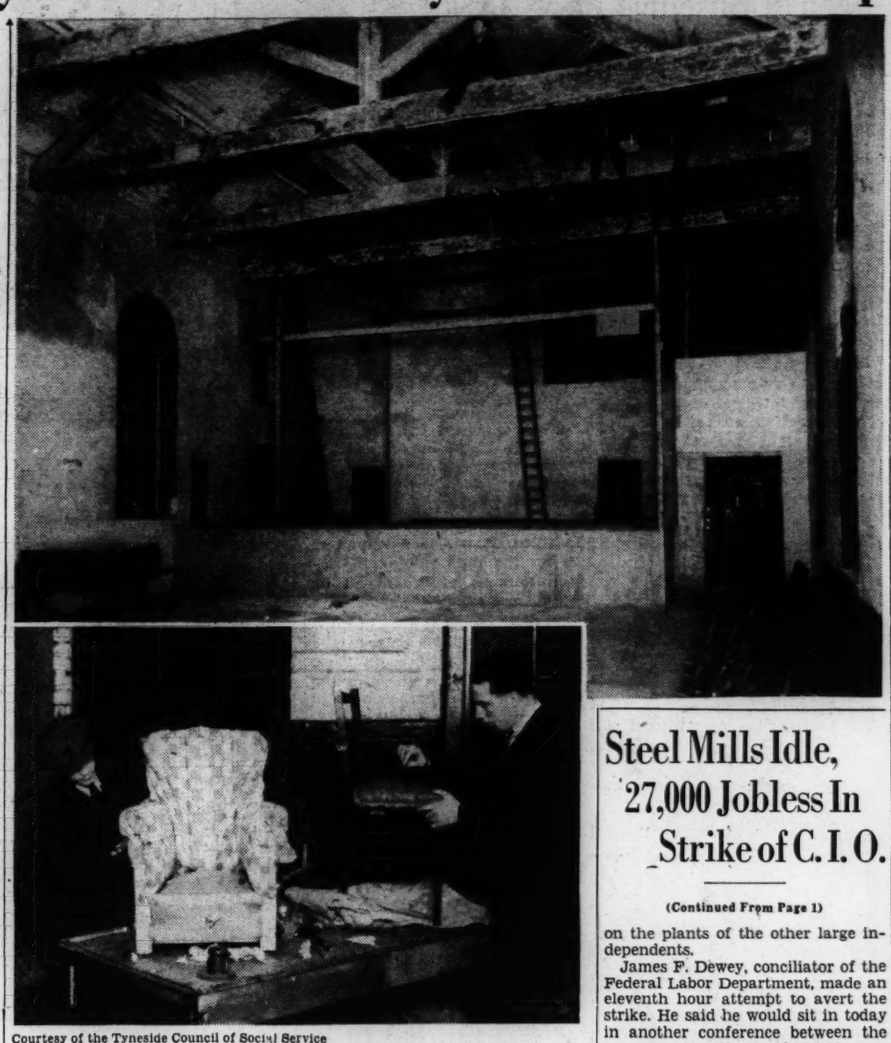
After a search, an old church, a three-storied office building and a converted dwelling house, the whole of which had once been used as a furniture factory, came on the market at a very low figure.

The National Council of Social Service made a grant for the purchase and reconditioning of the buildings. And the civil servants at the Admiralty said they would provide the funds to run the club.

In May last, the unemployed here joyously set their hands to the task of transformation, with the result that today Tyneside can proudly claim it has the "finest unemployed club in the country."

The best type of Englishman dislikes to be treated as an object of charity. If he belongs to a club, he likes to pay for it, even the subscription is only a few pence a week. That is the basis upon which everything is done at the new club, which has been christened "Murray House," in memory of the late Sir Oswin Murray, former Permanent Secretary at the Admiralty.

"Murray House" now boasts a hall, a gymnasium, offices, reading-rooms, craft-shops, women's room and a fine stage—a great asset since none of the other Newcastle clubs have one. Here the elderly men who have almost lost their skill through the long years of waiting, and the young men who have not even been apprenticed, are fashioning things anew with their hands—things of value for themselves and their neighbors.



Courtesy of the Tyneside Council of Social Service

Where Men Are Helped to Help Themselves

Tyneside Unemployed Build Stage at "Murray House" (Above), and Make Their Own Furniture. These Are But Two of Many Activities

Expert Advice Given

Furniture making, weaving, cobbling, decorative art and toys take up most of their time. Once a week, instructors from the Tyneside Council of Social Service and Newcastle Education Committee visit the club to give expert advice.

To avoid competition with normal trade, none of this work is for sale. Members buy their materials from the club. Many metal articles are made from scrap minerals. The materials used must not cost more than 1s. The club also runs holiday camps for women and cheap 3d. dinners.

To run "Murray House," the civil servants in Whitehall once a year voluntarily deduct £300 from their total salaries. That is not all. The Admiralty Social Service Association also gives its support to the Hebburn Power House, for which it has to find annually a matter of £100.

Hebburn is a working-class town of about 30,000 persons, dependent on an electrical engineering works and three shipyards, two of which are now closed. It is a dreary neighborhood; in fact, Hebburn has the unenviable reputation of being one of the worst housed towns in England.

Community Center Built

Here, too, an old power house was secured at peppercorn rent. Through the voluntary labor of a group of unemployed this old shell has been transformed into a community center of recreation and education, serving not ony the unemployed but the entire town as well.

The new club has its choirs, dramatic society, badminton and chess clubs, women's clubs, dressmaking class, boys' and girls' clubs, and a children's play center all carried out on the premises. The main building is used by 600 to 700 Hebburn people every week.

These activities do not entirely exhaust the good that is being done by the Admiralty association. Thus another £100 has been advanced to relieve the effects of prolonged unemployment in the Byker district. In addition, several consignments of clothing and books have been sent to Tyneside.

Nor are the children forgotten. Again the Admiralty came forward with a special grant of £50 for last year and another £50 for this year, which helped to bring happiness to more than 1000 children.

Norway in Spanish Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway has a large merchant shipping fleet, and in order to protect her vessels she has decided to send the torpedo-boat Olav Trygvason to patrol Spanish waters.

Steel Mills Idle, 27,000 Jobless In Strike of C. I. O.

(Continued From Page 1)

on the plants of the other large independents.

James F. Dewey, conciliator of the Federal Labor Department, made an eleventh hour attempt to avert the strike. He said he would sit in today in another conference between the company executives and Mr. Murray.

Mr. Murray announced the strike after a conference with H. E. Lewis, chairman of Jones & Laughlin.

The corporation, describing the strike call in the midst of conferences as "unfortunate" stated in part:

"Mr. Murray, while claiming that his organization represents a majority of the works employees of the steel company, requested a signed contract as the collective bargaining agency only for the employees represented by him.

Steel Firm's Stand

"Mr. Murray was advised that the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation would sign a collective bargaining contract with the S. W. O. C. for its members in the employ of the corporation, providing that employees not belonging to that organization shall have the right to an identical contract and which they have asked for.

"Mr. Murray was also advised Jones & Laughlin is agreeable to signing a contract for exclusive collective bargaining with the group or organization obtaining the votes of a majority of the employees in an election at its plants under supervision of the National Labor Relations Board as provided in the Wagner Act."

Mr. Murray, who has charged what he termed an "unholy alliance" had been formed by the independents against signing labor contracts, declined to comment on the company's statement.

A close associate said:

"This is the first step to break up that alliance. The other steps will follow."

Union Meeting Called

John Mayo, union organizer for the Youngstown district, disclosed a meeting of presidents of the more than 500 lodges which have been established by the union, will be held Saturday in Pittsburgh.

The walkout was an orderly one. While flames from the huge blast furnaces shot high into the sky, the picket lines began forming about 9:30 o'clock last night at entrances to the Jones and Laughlin mills—including the new $25,000,000 continuous strip mill, a section of its Pittsburgh works.

The circling pickets easily turned aside the few feeble attempts of workers to enter the mills in Pittsburgh. At the Aliquippa plant, 18 miles down the Ohio River, a few clashes occurred. One man was injured.

Police were called out an hour after the first lines formed. They kept the crowds, almost one half of them women and children, on sidewalks and kept traffic moving in the streets.

One or two workers asked the officers to help them get through the picket lines. They were told that as long as the pickets were orderly, the officers could not interfere.

Cheers Greet Workers

As the early night shift's time ended at 11 p. m., the men began coming slowly from the mills. They were greeted with cheers by the pickets.

About 11:30 rain began falling. The crowd dwindled but the pickets kept up their marching. They permitted maintenance men and members of the company's police force to enter, jeering as these men walked to the gates.

This morning, rain-drenched pickets jammed in unyielding masses about entrances to the vast mills at Aliquippa.

Garment Workers Seek Labor Party; Back Court Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 13—Resolutions calling for the formation of a national labor party and strongly supporting President Roosevelt's proposals for reform of the federal judiciary were adopted here today by the twenty-third convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, representing 250,000 needle workers. At the same time, the convention voted approval of the Federal Social Security Act and the American Youth Act, went on record for the outlawing of strike-breaking agencies and scored child labor.

The general executive board was instructed to study the possibility of working out a system with a guaranteed annual wage with a view to insuring adequate living standards for workers in seasonal occupations, who get only a few months' employment in a year.

Pledge Loyalty to C. I. O.

The convention renewed its pledge of loyalty to the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis. Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and chairman of the Textile Organizing Committee, who was the chief speaker before the meeting today, also backed the Lewis labor group, declaring that the only way peace could have been had between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor would have been through stopping the organizing of workers.

"And that would have been no peace," he declared.

Mr. Hillman held that had there been a Committee for Industrial Organization movement under the National Recovery Administration four years ago, 15,000,000 American workers would be organized today.

"The leadership of the Committee for Industrial Organization has only one aim," he continued. "That is to organize labor and safeguard democratic processes."

"The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has decided its attitude. Everything we have—money and manpower—is at the call of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Our leaders are giving all or most of their time to it. We propose to see it through no matter what the obstacles."

Textile Organization

Mr. Hillman described the progress of the Textile Organizing Committee, recalling its recent agreement with the Viscose Company, largest manufacturer of rayon in the world and employing 20,000 workers. More than 80,000 textile workers have been signed in five weeks, he said.

"We have the support of the committee because they realize we are fighting for a better life for the workers in these communities," he added.

When 1,500,000 textile workers are organized, Mr. Hillman said, it would be "the greatest contribution to American life and standards of living."

The convention admitted a new negro union to membership and extended equal rights to Chinese workers in San Francisco, whom they hope to organize.

High Court Resolution

Full support of the union also was placed back of the Wagner-Steagal Housing Bill and the President and Congress were called on not to shelve it.

The resolution supporting the President's proposals for reorganization of the federal judiciary declared that the Supreme Court had "usurped" the power of declaring invalid legislation passed by both Houses of Congress and approved by the President—"A power nowhere granted to it by the Constitution."

Opposition to Outside Union Blamed in Zinc Mine Strife

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—Six thousand zinc-lead miners of the Tristate (Jopin) district, who have always opposed outside interference and affiliations, have joined the American Federation of Labor in the fight against the C. I. O. They are now endeavoring to enlist the smelter workers in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma in their cause, believing that matters might be complicated if the smelter workers should join the Lewis organization and refuse to handle zinc and lead ores mined by the A. F. of L. This is the situation underlying the recent rioting in this area.

The local trouble with the C. I. O. began in March when C. I. O. organizers came here to persuade the zinc-lead miners to join their organization.

But instead of joining, the "Blue Card Union" (Tristate Metal, Mine and Smelter Workers Union) demolished the C. I. O. offices at Picher, Okla. and Treece, Kan., then went to Galena, Kan. Approaching the Galena office they were fired upon by the C. I. O. forces and eight "Blue Card" men were shot, one fatally. Fourteen of the C. I. O. men are charged with murder and manslaughter.

Opposed Outside Unions

The leaders of this district have always opposed union agitation. Twenty years ago several union organizers were informed that "the zinc and lead miners here are satisfied with their work, with their treatment and with their wages and will not join any union; furthermore, we advise you to leave this district within 24 hours, without fail."

The organizers left on time and no further attempt to unionize the district was made until two years ago. The co-operation of some of the smeltermen was secured but the present "Blue Carders" not only refused to join, but indicated that they resented the actions of the outsiders. Fighting followed on the streets of several mining towns in the district and peace was restored only when two companies of the National Guard were summoned.

This led to the organization by the Tristate miners of their own union in self-defense. This local union grew rapidly, with Mike Evans, a popular zinc mine owner, at its head. It now has a membership of approximately 6000 "Blue Card" miners. Unlike other unions, it was not formed to force bigger wages or shorter hours, but admittedly as a barrier against outside agitators.

Join With A. F. of L.

The "Blue Carders" chose affiliation with the A. F. of L. in preference to the C. I. O. The president of the "Blue Card Union" said the organization preferred to remain independent, but was forced to align itself with a national labor group for protection against the C. I. O.

American zinc and lead producers are profiting from the recently advanced prices, caused by the European war scares. The uses for zinc and lead have been gradually increasing for the past 20 years, but have not been sufficient to stimulate prices to any great extent until the recent foreign demands developed new activity.

As ore prices advance in the tristate district miners' wages are increased in accordance with an old agreement between mine owners and employees, which provides for a fair distribution of the profits. This agreement has been one of the principal reasons for the harmonious relations existing between employers and employees in the Tristate area.

Aid in Depression

This friendly feeling was manifested during the recent depression, when most of the mines were idle. Then the mine owners provided employment for the men in need. This was done even when labor was not required.

Many Tristate zinc and lead miners hope to become mine owners. Two or more of them often chip in a few dollars for powder, tools, etc., lease land on a royalty basis, usually at 10 or 15 per cent, and begin prospecting. Used machinery can be rented.

Up to date the Tristate mines have produced zinc and lead ore to the value of $880,894,772. The present annual output of the mines is $20,000,000 to $30,000,000.

Restaurant Chain In New York Faces Wagner Act Charge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Charges of violation of the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act have been filed with the Labor Relations Board here against Horn and Hardart, owners of more than 40 "automat" restaurants here, it was announced yesterday. The complainants are the Cafeteria Employees' Union, Local 302; the Bakery Workers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Labor. They charge that the firm refuses to meet with union representatives, practices intimidation of workers, and that it has discharged workers for union activity. The company employs more than 3000 men and women.

Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director of the Labor Board, said she had received the complaint of the unions and was studying them.

Horn and Hardart Company said at the same time they knew nothing of the charges, adding that they did not come under the provisions of the Wagner Act, not being engaged in interstate commerce.

South Carolina Sheriff Bans Sit-Down Strikes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Greenville won't tolerate sit-down strikes, because Sheriff John A. Martin thinks they're "plain law-breaking."

"The sit-down is clearly an illegal seizure of property, an open defiance of the law," he declared. "We will tolerate no such nonsense here.

"If workers attempt to pull such a strike in Greenville county, they will be evicted as promptly as we can get our deputies to the scene."

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Other hotels, equally reliable, provide more modest facilities and service, and their rates are in line with what they have to offer.

The Young Folks' Page

A Tuesday Page

The Gate Swings In

By Nora Burglon

Chapter Six

"But Stor Geta would never harm a single thing!" Minda protested, "People just keep misunderstanding him."

"Nevertheless you keep him out of the market in the future," the Landsman ordered her. "We need no further proof of what kind ne is."

Minda turned away heart-heavy and discouraged. Lilgord's Mor had fixed everything so thoroughly that Stor Geta might just as well not have come back at all.

As she pushed slowly along out of the market she could not help seeing the reproachful looks of the people about her. It only made her understand all the better that if she left Dalstorp, she could not hope anything better than to have the door slammed in her face if she went to their gords asking for work.

No one would buy a thing she had to sell. "If we buy from her it will merely be helping the woman along," said they. So Minda was forced to return her produce to the farms where she had picked it up earlier in the day. The women to whom the produce belonged were as indignant with her for not selling it as though she had eaten up the whole thing, and brought back nothing at all to them.

"That you had to go and mess up matters so terribly for me!" she said to the goat, "Especially when I warned you I would have to suffer if you destroyed anything that belonged to somebody else. What do you suppose will happen to us now?"

An Unexpected Visitor

The next evening Minda and the Mistress of Dalstorp were sitting quietly enjoying their light meal after a busy day when Flint Anders, the storekeeper, stepped into the room.

"Good day, Herr Storekeeper," said the Mistress, somewhat astonished to have a call from him. Then putting forward a chair, she said, "Won't you join us?"

"Hm," said the storekeeper, stroking his chin and sweeping the table with greedy eyes. "I see you have plenty at Dalstorp."

"Yes," replied the Mistress promptly. "We have nothing to complain about here."

"Good," said Flint Anders. "That is what I thought, so I came to see you about a little matter—a matter of an unpaid debt on the Dalstorp account that has been upon the books for a long time. A debt of 500 kronor. Knowing what a difficult time you were having a while ago, I did not want to say anything about it then. But now that you are getting back upon your feet again, I feel it is only right you should remember this small obligation." With that he handed her a sheet of paper.

"Five hundred kronor!" gasped the widow, "I don't remember it. When our difficulties came on us one of my great causes for gratitude was that we did not owe anyone a single ore."

"If you feel that this bill has been paid, you have only to produce a receipt," Flint Anders said. "For of course you realize that I could not furnish the lumber and nails for the wagon shed free of charge."

"I couldn't produce a receipt, even if Johan had paid the bill," said the Mistress of Dalstorp, "because I have never been able to find a single one of his accounts."

"Of course, I am not going to try to force you to pay. You can take your time," said the other.

An Offer for the Fabo-Vall

"That's just it. I don't know where I am going to get the money for such a huge debt as that."

"As I have said before," the storekeeper replied, "I will be only too glad to buy your strip of forest land whenever you are willing to part with it. I'll be only too glad to have the bill apply on the land price. Think it over. I shall be back again in a few days." He picked up his hat and left.

The woman's lips trembled as she said, "I've tried to make up my mind to sell that strip, but I haven't been able to make myself. I can't think what to do," continued the Mistress, as she passed a trembling hand over her forehead. "I could rent the farm. That would make it possible for me to pay Flint Anders."

"What would you do then?" the girl asked.

"If I had not married a gord's man I could have gone home, back to my parents, but I can't go back now. I guess I'd have to go and serve for some wealthy woman in the city."

Minda leaped to her feet suddenly.

"I know!" she cried, "I know what you could do. This morning when I went down to the store I heard several of the farmers talking. They said that on account of the drought they would have to send all their livestock to the mountains, else there would not be enough hay in the winter. They were looking for grazing land to rent in the highlands."

"You mean?" the widow began.

"I mean if you could get several of the sheepmen to send their flocks to the mountains I could go with them and take care of them. Then I would have a chance of earning some money by this fall. My aunt sent two goats to the fabo-vall last year and paid a krona per head for them." Fabo-vall is the Swedish word for pasture.

The Mistress prepared to go out at once. "I am going to seek out the gords' men this very day," she declared. "If I can make arrangements to get the sheep into my pasture neither one of us will have to worry."

A Baking Day

It was growing dark and the frogs were croaking in the puddles when the Mistress returned. Minda could tell by her nimble step upon the porch that she was returning with good tidings. Indeed, the Mistress of Dalstorp could scarcely wait to get into the house before she said, "Minda, can you believe it! I have signed up six farmers and have six hundred sheep going to the mountains, and they will pay you 15 kroner for the summer!"

"Fifteen kronor!" the girl gasped.

The two hugged each other in appreciation of each other's good fortune. "That will take care of the whole of the storekeeper's bill," chuckled the woman. "What I will get out of the crops and the garden should be enough to pay the taxes and keep us in food during the winter."

It made Minda happy to hear that the Mistress of Dalstorp was including her even in her plans for the winter.

The very next morning Minda was sent over to Sveagord to borrow the horse and cart so that she could get her fabo-vall supplies up to the highlands.

The Mistress of Dalstorp had the bakehouse oven going when she came home and the thin bread and knack bröd dough all ready. There was going to be a day of baking before there could be any more fabovall plans.

They were in the midst of baking preparations when Flint Anders came along to see if the woman were willing to give up her grazing land. When she told of the arrangement she had made with the sheep farmers the Storekeeper did not seem at all pleased. "I will have the money in the fall when the sheep come back to the farms," said the woman.

A Useless Protest

"Surely you are not foolish enough to let the land go to sheep farmers!" he protested.

"Certainly. Why not? They certainly will not harm the land."

"You know as well as I that sheep are terribly hard on young timber," the Storekeeper pointed out.

"The young timber is not nearly so important to me as the sheep money I have been promised this fall."

"No, I suppose not," said the other, and he fell to tapping his hat thoughtfully. "There is another matter, however, that you may not have thought of. The mountains are not too safe a place for a young girl, in case you are thinking of sending Minda there."

"Safe?" echoed the widow. "What would there be to harm her when the day is bright twenty-four hours long?"

Flint Anders tugged thoughtfully at his long chin before he said, "Perhaps I should not mention it, now that you have already made arrangements, but I feel that you should know what folks are saying. Things have been seen up there by the herd girls who are already at the 'fabodar.'"

"Things. What sort of things!" The woman wanted to know.

He had heard that the girl at Talcott pasture had seen a strangely unearthly creature up in the woods, clad in gray moss, with a hollow back and a tail that hung and dragged behind.

The woman chuckled. "That creature should be as familiar to everyone in Sweden as it is to me by this time," said she. "Huldran we have surely all heard about ever since we were children. She is as old and harmless as Swedish tradition."

Anders stirred, a little ill at ease. "Yes," he finally said, haltingly, "I know that folks tell of a great deal that they have never seen at all."

"I would be very unhappy if I were to hear that the Huldran had left the Swedish forests," said the woman, "somehow or other she has made the wilderness more attractive."

Such talk as that made the Storekeeper uncomfortable. He got up abruptly and left.

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Minda had just been forbidden ever to return to the market with her goat Stor Geta (pronounced Stoor Yet-a) when our last chapter closed. The market people got an official order banning the goat because on the last market day he had gone wild and been very destructive. Stor Geta had done it because he did not like Lilgord Mor, who was driving the cart that day. Lilgord Mor had given the goat to Minda some time before because he was too troublesome. When Minda, trying to earn her way through the summer, worked out the transportation route for the farm women, or gord's women, as they are called in Sweden, Lilgord Mor graspingly demanded the goat back and started to run the route herself. After he got her into trouble with the market people, she willingly let him go back to Minda, but the girl's plan was wrecked.

A Linocut by Raphael Nelson — The Turnstone Turns Over Stones for Its Living

Turnstones Are Wading Birds

One of the shiest of wading birds, and in some respects very like the plover, the turnstone is seldom seen except by folk living near their haunts. There are three species, all breeding in the Arctic regions, and all coming south in the winter and spreading themselves over a wide area of the globe.

The kind one usually meets with in Britain is the common turnstone, a small bird only nine inches long, easily identified by its pure white chin and throat which is in striking contrast with its black, white, and chestnut body.

All the species have one curious habit, a habit which has given these birds their name. Since they exist on tiny marine creatures—crustaceans and molluscs—that live beneath stones and pebbles on the seashore, they cleverly turn these over in search of food, running quickly from place to place, dislodging hundreds of stones in the course of an hour, and sometimes managing to shift one that seems out of all proportion to its size.

Small pebbles are quickly overturned with an upward jerk of the short but stoutly-built beak. To shift the larger ones the bird brings its breast and wings into play, and occasionally, if still balked, will summon help from other turnstones hunting in the vicinity, a shrill, loud whistle calling them up.

Bird House Plans

If you want to build a home for bluebirds or other beautiful songsters, and don't know just how to go about it, the Burroughs Nature Club, 4934 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo., offers to send illustrated plans to anyone in the United States who will write for them—enclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope.

"The bird house plans are so simple that a boy can easily understand them," Mr. Harold Woodhead, corresponding secretary of the club, said.

"At little or no cost, you can build as many bird houses as desired. We do not sell bird houses or anything else. We send these plans to arouse interest in birds, especially bluebirds, and tell how to provide them with suitable nesting places. But be sure to enclose the self-addressed stamped envelope."

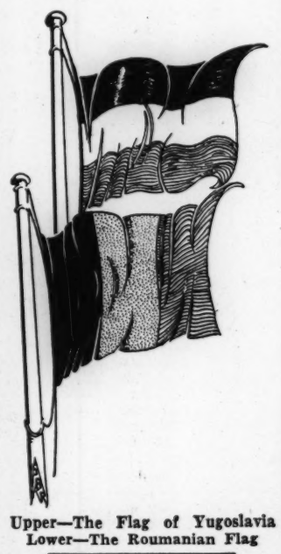
History on a Flagstaff

The blue, white and red in the flag of Yugoslavia were the original colors of Serbia. When the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, consisting of Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Slovania, Bosnia, Herzegovina and other provinces, was formed after the World War, however, the arrangement of the stripes was changed.

In the arms of Yugoslavia we find the white cross of Serbia, the red-and-white chequered field of Croatia, and the golden stars and silver crescent of the Slovenes. The flag and arms of this Balkan country together show how united are its many different peoples.

In the tricolor of Roumania, another new country of Europe, the blue, yellow and red have definite meanings. The blue is for the sky, the yellow—or gold—for the wealth of the country, and the red for the bravery of the Roumanian people.

Roumania was for a great many years dominated by the Turks, but obtained her independence in 1878, a matter of less than 60 years ago. Most of the inhabitants of the country are of Roman origin, hence the name Roumania.



Upper—The Flag of Yugoslavia
Lower—The Roumanian Flag

The Planting Moon

(Indian Name for May)

The planting moon comes in merry May
When show'rs and sunshine tease and play;
We plow the ground and plant the corn
And work from very early morn.

We plant new bushes, bulbs and trees,
Some onions, lettuce, carrots, peas,
Nasturtians, pansies, four-o'clocks,
Some cosmos, marigolds and phlox.

The planting month is lovely May
When lacy willows bend and sway,
The month we work with spade and hoe
Then watch the new things sprout and grow.

The redman planted corn in spring.
With brown-eyed papoose in his swing
The good squaw hoed the corn with care.
The Indians with each other share.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Answers to Bird Puzzle

1. Heron. 2. Crane. 3. Dove. 4. Crow. 5. Thrush. 6. Tit. 7. Stork. 8. Raven. 9. Owl. 10. Tern.

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Military Display in Ottawa Honors New Crowned Monarch

OTTAWA, May 13 (CP)—A huge throng, estimated at 50,000 persons, surged before Peace Tower on Parliament Hill yesterday as Canada paid tribute to George VI, newly crowned King-Emperor of Great Britain and the dominions.

Thousands of spectators massed to the walls of the parliamentary enclosure. Other thousands watched a brilliant military parade from housetops and windows.

Sun shone through a thin haze as 6000 school children joined in singing the national anthem after Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, inspected a guard of honor.

Parliament and other Government buildings were a blaze of color, as the entire city joined in the Coronation celebration. A display of fireworks topped off the program at night.

The Governor-General and other government officials paid homage to the King in brief addresses. Lord Tweedsmuir perpetuated memory of the day by planting an oak seedling, one of thousands sent to Canada by George VI from the woods of Windsor Palace.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, the Acting Prime Minister, told the throngs at Peace Tower that the "Crown is the symbol of our unity."

He declared that the principle of equal status among parliaments had visibly strengthened the tie binding Canadians directly to the Crown, adding that while the King's powers have dwindled, "his influence and prestige have increased."

Lord Tweedsmuir said that the coronation ceremony should remind Canadians that Canada is not only a free sovereign nation but "a partner in a great alliance of free sovereign nations.

"The coronation is much more than a pageant. It is also a consecration. . . . A new King dedicates himself to the service of his people.

"That is a solemn moment in the life of the sovereign, but it is also a solemn moment for the realms which he governs, for we too dedicate ourselves to a service."

Elsewhere throughout Canada, there were celebrations, a gala holiday for most Canadians, a day of parades and sightseeing.

In military ceremonies from coast to coast, field batteries boomed 21-gun salutes. All towns and cities, bedecked with flags and bunting, had their celebrations.

In the little town of Coronation, Alta., named in 1912 to mark George V's crowning, postal officials busied themselves canceling a thousand stamps for collectors while residents celebrated.

Britain Promotes Self-Sufficiency In Petrol Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Schemes designed to make the United Kingdom self-supporting in the matter of petrol are before the British Government.

Sir Robert Horne in discussing the question in the House of Commons said that he favored a system of petrol manufacture dependent upon low temperature coal carbonization as already widely used in Germany, whence it has found its way to Japan, France and South Africa.

This system he claimed to be so suitable for use in the South Wales coal fields that there was talk of raising £1,000,000 by private enterprise for its development there.

Petrol is already being manufactured from coal in Britain to the extent of a total of about 5 per cent of the entire national demand for this essential commodity. The systems already in use depend partly upon low temperature coal carbonization and partly upon what is known as hydrogenation. These two processes, it has been pointed out by Mr. Alfred Edwards, M. P., are largely interdependent, since a hydrogenation plant affords a market for low-temperature by-products.

Union Wins Bakery Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 13 (AP) —Winning demands for union recognition, 1500 bakery workers and salesmen returned to their jobs here today after being on strike for 11 days.

'Thereby Hangs ....A Horse'

L. N. A.

Coronation Barricade

All That Showed of an Equestrian Statue of George III in Pall Mall, London, Boarded Up as Protection Against the Crowds

Plane Flight to Aid Columbus Shaft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Four hundred and forty-five years from the day Columbus sailed from Palos, Spain for the New World, three planes will take off from Santo Domingo next Aug. 3 on a 20,000-mile flight through all the American nations to arouse interest in the monument to be erected to the memory of the navigator.

Organized by the Columbian Pan American Society and sponsored by President Trujillo of the Dominican Republic and the Cuban Government, the international flight will focus attention on the plans maturing in a number of the American nations to complete the million-dollar memorial in time for its dedication on the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America on Oct. 12, 1492.

Scotland Marks Coronation By Planting Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—An appeal to supplement the transitory decorations of the Coronation period with more lasting memorials was made here recently by the Marquis of Lothian, President of the Coronation Planting Committee. The scheme has already been successful in England and Wales.

"We are heirs to a wonderful heritage of beauty," Lord Lothian said. "I have traveled in most of the countries of the world and every time I return to Scotland I am more impressed with its inexhaustible fund of natural beauty and the extraordinary variety of scenery to be found in it.

"Unfortunately each day this precious heritage is being carelessly lost or thoughtlessly spoiled. It is a constant struggle to preserve from irreparable destruction, both Highlands and Lowlands, which are still largely unspoiled and to restore to the industrial midlands some of the beauties which have been destroyed."

The transitory decorations, Lord Lothian said, which enlivened the land during the week of Coronation were at best a passing tribute to a great occasion. Surely they ought to be supplemented by memorials which would be a permanent record of beauty to give pleasure to many generations.

Lord Lothian went on to appeal for vigilance for beauty as well as for freedom. "For instance," he said, "there is no reason why the traffic roundabout should not be a thing of beauty instead of just rubble or plain grass."

Mr. Walter Elliot, Secretary of State for Scotland, commended the idea of tree planting as a memorial. Scotland, he said, had provided half the great gardens throughout the world and yet had provided too few for herself. Up and down the world most of the great gardens were in charge of Scotsmen, but in Scotland the Scot still preferred argument to any other form of recreation!

Mr. Elliot quoted a practical Scot in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels who said, "You should aye be sticking in a tree. It will be growing when you are sleeping." Here indeed was a form of recreation well adapted to their national genius, added Scotland's Secretary of State.

CUT-RATE Sylvette PERFUMES COSMETICS GIFTS

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Fill up at the Socony Sign now . . . get a new kick out of spring and summer driving!

STOP AT SOCONY DEALERS FOR AMERICA'S LARGEST-SELLING GASOLINE

A Lady Author Comes to Town

"I HAVE been to many a New England town in my life," wrote Rose Terry Cooke in 1877, "but never one that held me with the spell of Mytown."

When Mytown—which is really the manufacturing town of Winsted, high up in the hills of Litchfield County, Connecticut—learned that Rollin Cooke, maker of axles, had married for his second wife a literary lady, much his senior, there was a ripple of talk among the neighbors. Would the Author know how to keep house? Would she make a good mother for Mr. Cooke's little girls? (Just the younger one, my dear. The older girl is going to stay with her grandparents.)

And most often the manufacturers' wives, the wives of bankers, lawyers, and other local potentates, said to one another: "I wonder how she'll fit in."

Some may also have asked what the new Mrs. Cooke had written, and some no doubt turned the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly* looking for a story by their future neighbor.

* * *

WHEN ROSE TERRY married Rollin Cooke in 1873, she was 46 years old. She had offended the dignity of her family by accepting a husband so much younger than herself; and, if she would have society, she was now forced to find it entirely with her new friends, for all intercourse with her own people was cut off. Even her young nieces, of whom she was fond, were not allowed to see their aunt until they reached the age when they were free to make decisions for themselves.

Mrs. Cooke had the gift of making friends with girls, and there are women living in Mytown today who recall her arresting, though not beautiful, face and the fiery grace that stayed with her all her years. They recall her home, too, which, with its simple, uncrowded rooms created for them a new standard of beauty and dignity in a house.

By all odds, she was the most bookish person who had yet come to live in Mytown. In 1873 she had a respectable volume of verse to her credit and was winning recognition as a writer of stories for the better magazines.

* * *

IN A VOLUME, called "Root Bound," may be found a sketch, "About Our House," which contains Mrs. Cooke's own humorous account of her several dwelling-places in Mytown. First the Cookes lived in the Opera House; that is to say, in a two-room apartment which opened opposite the gallery door of the local abode of music and drama. From that they moved to a hotel at the east end of the town, and then, having become attenuated and embittered by hotel fare, they found refuge in a house of their own. But this home, too, was short-lived; and about 1880 the Cookes bought the Old Manse on North Main street, a house that had once been the finest residence in town, but had fallen into sad disrepair. In spite of its low estate, it was still beautiful, with fine proportions, fan-topped doorways, and a Palladian window.

Mrs. Cooke fell upon the house with the housewifely fury of a true New Englander, and cleaned, scrubbed, scraped, painted, papered, and restored until the place was shining clean. She opened up the long-disused fireplaces. She furnished the house with simple splint-bottomed chairs, chintz curtains, and a few excellent old pieces that had come by inheritance from General Nathaniel Terry or other distinguished ancestors and by delving in remote attics. She cleared out the spacious garden, pruned shrubs, trained vines that had run wild, and planted flowers of many kinds. And in a modest fashion she began to entertain.

* * *

THE OLD MANSE was a considerable distance beyond the town, but one may be sure that those who received invitations accepted them. They came, and found, according to their tastes, something to admire or something to criticize. They found old furniture like that which they had long since sent to their attics here proudly displayed as if it were more to be admired than black walnut, horsehair, and marble. They found an obsolete open fire, instead of a comfortable base-burner. They found chintz curtains instead of lace, and not a single Brussels carpet in the whole house. All that was perfectly proper and reasonable, if the Cookes felt that they could not afford to buy new furniture; but Mrs. Cooke's air of pride in her possessions smacked of superiority and was not wholly acceptable to her guests.

When the Author entertained, she again proved herself a revolutionist. This was by what she omitted rather than by what she did. She served ice-cream, sponge cake, lemonade. Very well. So did her guests, when they in turn were hostesses. But they served much more besides, whereas Mrs. Cooke did not. Ice-cream, cake, lemonade; that was all. The guests went home a little hungry and more than a little surprised. Where, for instance, were the scalloped oysters that every other New England hostess served during the months that had an "r"? And the loaf cake, the cream cake, and the raised doughnuts? The next time Mrs. Cooke gave a party, they went wondering what they would have for refreshment; but, after that, they had no cause to be in doubt, for the food was always the same. "The chief end of the New England housewife is cake," wrote Mrs. Cooke; but she was different.

* * *

WHEN MRS. COOKE wrote about Mytown in *Harper's Magazine* or less openly in some of her stories, her descriptions were read by her fellow-citizens with great interest, but not always with approval. They suspected something condescending in her praise and something critical in her jests. Worse than that, a quick gift for rhyme and a keen wit made the little metrical notes that she was in the habit of sending to a few favored friends so mirth-provoking and so delicious that the recipients had a forgivable habit of sharing the notes with one or two of *their* friends, and it was not long before the Author acquired the reputation of having a sharp tongue.

It is only fair to explain that her sharpness of tongue was own sister to her kindness of heart. She could not endure seeing a child or an animal ill-treated. She went still further, and insisted upon painstaking kindness. Charcoal-teamsters, bringing their loads from the forest-clad hill country and driving up the hill past her house, were sometimes startled by an impetuous, middle-aged lady who swept out of her door and demanded of them in brief and cutting words that they put a stone under a wheel when they rested their horses on the rise.

Her exquisite garden, in which she took so much pride, was planned, in part, so that factory-workers passing by might refresh their eyes with its beauty; and, when once she inherited a small legacy, she spent it all in building better houses for the employees of the family axle-works.

* * *

FLOWERS AND CHILDREN were her chief loves. Her flowers she gave lavishly, and all in all she was an hospitable neighbor; but, when she differed with the townsfolk in any particular, she did not hesitate to express her views in a few incisive phrases.

All through the years in Mytown she was writing, turning out her stories about the New England types so readily available for her study—Miss Todd, Freedom Wheeler, and many others. In a small way, her home in the Old Manse became a literary salon, however rare such an institution may have been in the social existence of most inland communities of the 1880's. The Author had guests who were authors. The conversation at her table was always clever, for the axle-maker had as witty a tongue as his literary wife; and, when they had company from outside—Annie Trumbull Slosson or Sarah Orne Jewett, for instance—jests sparkled and "shop-talk" ranged through the whole field of contemporary American writing.

That was the kind of talk that the young step-daughter and her girl friends heard. The kind of talk that created for some in the town a tradition of the book-loving, genial, urbane atmosphere at "the Rose Terry Cooke place."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Where Gypsy Wagons Stood

I know the place where gypsy wagons stood—
Along the brook, beside the country road—
And I remember tang of willow wood
That drifted from the winking fires that showed
Across the twilight. All the farms were still,
While laughter and the throbbing of guitars
Were haunting me upon the little hill—
And I stood lonely with the early stars.

I dared not go too near—but through that night
A growing boy roamed far enchanted places,
Joined dancing shadows in the mellow light
And moved with melodies and laughing faces.
Next morning they were gone—I found below
The fine white ashes—embers still aglow.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

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NEW ENGLAND CHURCH: *A Wood Cut by Howard Cook*

THE spires of New England have gladdened many a heart. From the famous one atop Park Street Church, in Boston, to the many lesser known but equally beautiful ones in little towns throughout these states, they point courageously upwards. Their aspects are multi-varied, seen against the changing seasons; but always they possess that illusive quality of beauty that survives neglect and the rime of years.

Mr. Cook, in his portrayal of one of these landmarks, has given us a conventionalized modern print. Strangely enough, it does not seem out of harmony with the formality of the subject. But this, shall we say taste in interpretation, is a quality that marks a good deal of this artist's work.

His work varies from wood blocks to murals. An example of the latter may be found on the walls of the Hampden County (Massachusetts) Court House. He has also done some book illustration, the best known being his cuts for Willa Cather's "Death Comes for the Archbishop." He has been honored with prizes by the Brooklyn Society of Etchers, the Art Alliance of Philadelphia and the Society of American Etchers. He has been twice awarded Guggenheim Fellowships.

Poetry

POETRY is like some ancient wood
that, even if men laid it bare,
no wind that passes by but would
rustle the leaves that once were there.

JOHN RITCHEY

Eight Sides of a Diamond

WHEN the diamonds are taken out of the mine, not by any means all of them are clear and colorless, as self-respecting diamonds should be; indeed, only about twenty-five percent of the stones found are without some faint color. Of the remainder about one-third are of a light shade of violet, yellow or brown, and are known as "off color" stones. The remainder, roughly one-half of the total find, are more or less deeply colored and are consequently of no value for jewelry, although still usable as diamond dust for cutting and polishing and also for the cutting edges or facings for rock drills. So we find that at the beginning of its travels the diamond is introduced to the sorter. The sorter is a kind of super-expert on diamonds whose eye has been trained through years of practice to detect the slightest variations in the color of diamonds, and to find flaws in stones with an ease which is little less than uncanny. Safeguarded behind a heavy metal screen, the diamond appraiser sits with a pile of rough stones before him, judging each stone and assigning it to its proper heap.

The first consideration in sorting diamonds is the adaptability of the stone for cutting. Let us assume that the stone whose travels we are following is sorted into the grade known as "close goods," comprising complete, flawless crystals from which fair-sized brilliants can be cut, to use the trade term, "made." These usually have eight sides or faces, triangular in shape. Next comes a resorting of the "close goods" into eight grades, ranging from blue-white, which comprises the stones of finest quality, to yellow and brown crystals, which are so badly off-color as to be unfit for gems. If our stone has passed the critical test of the sorter and has been placed in one of the higher grades, it is weighed, wrapped up in a parcel with others of its kind, a price per carat is assigned to it, and it is sold to a diamond dealer, and ultimately finds its way to the workshop of the diamond polisher. Here, at the hands of a highly skilled workman, it is destined to be turned into a gem fit to grace beauty or proclaim opulence.

Much of this work is done in Holland and especially in Amsterdam, which since the fifteenth century has been famous for this industry, which is in reality an art. But there are, nevertheless, a number of shops in operation in New York and in other American cities. Like many other operators who depend for their success on a high degree of manual skill, the diamond cutter uses few tools and these are relatively primitive and have changed but little since the days of Louis de Bequem, who cut diamonds as early as 1475. The lapidary trained in his art depends, like the violin player, on the delicacy of his touch, and, like the painter, on the accuracy of his eye. In general he does not employ complex mechanical devices to aid him in his difficult task. . . .

To appreciate the exquisite skill and infinite patience involved in this apparently simple process, we have only to look at the gem on our finger sending forth its magical fires, and to note the symmetry and regularity of shape of each of its tiny glittering sides. And when we remember that to produce these rainbowlike rays each facet must have exactly the right tilt with respect to its neighbors, we realize that a cut diamond is not only a wonderful product of nature but a marvelous work of art.—HERBERT P. WHITLOCK, in "The Story of the Gems." (New York: Lee Furman.)

Cherry Snow

THE cherry stood in the orchard among the apple, pear and plum, the lilac and the two hawthorn trees. The parent tree, we called it. Nobody knew how old it was, but it had been there when grandfather was a boy and used to sit in its forked branches just as we did when we were children.

In spring the billowy branches of white blossom made the cherry look like a great white cloud tethered to earth. We could not express what we felt for the tree when we saw it crowned in snowy white.

"So long as she has on her bridal dress," we whispered to each other, "we dare not climb and spoil her blossom."

Instead, we stood under the branches, watching the wind stir the petals; and, when the breeze wafted cherry "snow" towards us, we put up our hands and faces, hoping to be touched by the fairy-like flowers. But cherry snow was elusive as the wind itself. No matter how hard we tried to become drenched with powdery blossom, the petals escaped us, falling to the ground like showers of white confetti.

* * *

THE TREE was the bees' paradise; taking and giving favors, they passed from one flowering spray to another, filling the air with the drone of their wings. The hum never ceased; it hardly varied a semi-tone in its high sweet note. It was the kind of music Puck himself would have chosen if he needed a choir for his wedding feast.

One day when the cherry looked more like a bride than ever, we played at choosing a bridegroom for her. Looking round the orchard at the white-decked fruit trees, only the pink-blossomed apple tree was beautiful enough to be wedded to our favorite. We conducted the ceremony with mock seriousness, the bees playing the wedding march, and the pear and plum showering their petal confetti on the path of the bride.

* * *

A WEEK LATER, we saw with dismay that the cherry had lost her bridal finery. The ground beneath was strewn with blossom, and the branches that before had been clustered with flowers to their tips looked bare and naked. Then we discovered a blackbird's nest in the branches of the tree. Though we grudged the bird a home in our special seat, the male bird paid us for tenancy with his glorious song. We went to sleep with his music in our ears, full of the joys of the day.

Years have passed, and we have had to say good-by to our tree. Some of us have traveled far over the world. But memory recalls the past; and each spring, in fancy, we see again the cherry tree crowned in white. So the years drop from us while the vision of youth returns.

M. H.

"There remaineth therefore a rest"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible contains many songs of victory which proclaim the power of good over evil. One of the earliest of these recorded is the song which was sung by Moses and the children of Israel after their triumphant passage through the Red Sea, beginning, "I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously." As men have progressed in their knowledge of God, they have demonstrated in greater degree His unfailing love and tender, protecting care.

The concluding lines of a familiar hymn read:

"His goodness stands approved,
Unchanged from day to day:
I drop my burden at His feet,
And bear a song away."

These words are being proved true in the daily experience of those who are learning to drop their burdens of doubt and fear and worry through the spiritual enlightenment which Christian Science brings. The knowledge of God as ever present, omnipotent Love removes the burdens imposed by false material thinking, and in their place inspires the song of hope, confidence, and grateful expectation of good. The Christ, Truth, is here today and still calls with infinite compassion, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 208) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Mortals have only to submit to the law of God, come into sympathy with it, and to let His will be done. This unbroken motion of the law of divine Love gives, to the weary and heavy-laden, rest. But who is willing to do His will or to let it be done? Mortals obey their own wills, and so disobey the divine order." In order to understand the law of God and come into harmony with it, we must understand God as infinite Life and Truth and Love, the one and only Mind, unchanging Principle. And we must understand that man, God's image and likeness, is governed by the law of his creator. Under the government of spiritual law, man performs his God-ordained work. This absolute truth of man's spiritual being can be applied right now to any circumstance or condition with which we may have to deal. Applying to ourselves the fact that God's law is forever operating, we can deal scientifically with the false beliefs of fatigue, rush, and nervous strain which at times may claim to have power over us. And increased spiritual understanding of God will reveal to us how to obey His will, and through such obedience find rest.

The writer of the Book of Hebrews voiced a spiritual fact when he said (Hebrews 4:9), "There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God." We do not have to wait for a future life to enjoy this rest. All may enjoy it now, if they will trust in the actuality of omnipotent Love, and let go the burdens of false material thinking. The burdens we carry are often those of our own making. For instance, we may be assuming duties and responsibilities which rightfully belong to others. Or perhaps we may be spending too much time and thought in the acquiring of material possessions. Spiritualizing our thoughts and motives and obeying divine Love brings joy, spontaneity, and eagerness into any task which is rightfully ours. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 183), "The supposed laws which result in weariness and disease are not His laws, for the legitimate and only possible action of Truth is the production of harmony."

The greatest aid to gaining an understanding of true rest is to devote some time each day to spiritual refreshment, by companioning with spiritual thoughts, thus gaining an understanding of God and His law through quiet study. Thus, also, we learn to retire into quiet sanctuaries of thought, to remind ourselves of God's unfailing promises.

Many centuries ago, our Master said to a burdened housekeeper: "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things: but one thing is needful: and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her." To many troubled Marthas who are "cumbered about much serving," these words have been a light shining on the path of service and making it one of restful, joyous activity. Whosoever puts the "one thing . . . needful" first finds there is always time for the day's work; and this recognition of spiritual values makes every day's work less laborious and less exacting.

Through the spiritual understanding of God and His law we learn to drop the burdens of materiality and to sing songs of prayer and praise. The law of God is always operating, and this law is present to govern our homes and our loved ones. Obeying this law as far as we understand it, we can do our work restfully, knowing that God will reveal to us more and more of the divine purpose. There is always time to sing a song of gratitude for the cleansing and purifying fires of divine Love, and for the beauty of Truth which is unfolded day by day to each receptive thought.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

"Alltså står en sabbatsvila ännu åter"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

BIBELN innehåller många segersånger, vilka förkunna det godas makt över det onda. En av de tidigast upptecknade är den sång, som sjöngs av Mose och Israels barn, sedan de segerrikt tågat genom Röda havet, och som börjar med orden: "Jag vill sjunga till Herrens ära, ty högt är han upphöjd." I den mån människor ha gått framåt i kunskap om Gud, hava de i allt högre grad fått bevis på Hans aldrig svikande kärlek och ömma, skyddande omsorg.

De sista stroferna i en välkänd hymn lyda:

"Hans godhet prövad står,
Densamma dag från dag.
Jag lägger bördan för Hans fot,
Och sången finner jag."

De som genom det andliga ljus Kristen Vetenskap giver, lära sig att lägga ned sina bördor av tvivel, fruktan och bekymmer, bevisa i sitt dagliga liv sanningen av dessa ord. Kunskapen om Gud såsom ständigt närvarande, allsmäktig Kärlek avlyfter de bördor, som pålagts av felaktigt materiellt tänkande och inspirerar i stället till sånger av hopp, tillit och tacksam förväntan på det goda. Kristus, Sanningen, är här i denna dag och tillropar oss alltjämt med oändligt förbarmande: "Kommen till mig, I alla som arbeten och ären betungade så skall jag giva eder ro."

I *Miscellaneous Writings* skriver Mary Baker Eddy (sid. 208): "De dödliga hava endast att ställa sig under Guds lag, komma i samklang med den och låta Hans vilja ske. Den oavbrutna verksamheten i den gudomliga Kärlekens lag giver ro åt de trötta och betungade. Men vem är villig att göra Hans vilja eller låta den ske? De dödliga lyda sin egen vilja och äro således olydiga mot den gudomliga befallningen." För att förstå Guds lag och komma i harmoni med den måste vi förstå Gud såsom oändligt Liv, oändlig Sanning och Kärlek, såsom ett Sinne, det enda Sinnet, den oföränderliga Principen. Och vi måste förstå, att människan, Guds avbild och likhet, styres av sin skapares lag. Under den andliga lagens styrelse utför människan sitt av Gud givna arbete. Denna absoluta sanning om människans andliga vara kan tillämpas just nu i fråga om alla förhållanden eller omständigheter vi ha att göra med. När vi på oss själva tillämpa det faktum, att Guds lag ständigt är i verksamhet, kunna vi vetenskapligt bemöta de felaktiga föreställningarna om trötthet, jäkt och påfrestning av nerverna, som tidtals tyckas vilja överväldiga oss. En större andlig förståelse av Gud skall uppenbara för oss, hur vi kunna lyda Hans vilja och genom denna lydnad finna ro.

Hebréerbrevets författare förkunnade ett andligt faktum, när han sade (Hebr. 4:9): "Alltså står en sabbatsvila ännu åter för Guds folk." Vi behöva icke vänta på ett kommande liv för att få åtnjuta denna vila. Alla kunna redan nu få åtnjuta den, om de vilja förlita sig på den allsmäktiga Kärlekens verklighet och lägga ned det felaktiga materiella tänkandets bördor. De bördor vi bära hava vi ofta själva pålagt oss. Vi kanske till exempel taga på oss plikter och ansvar, som rätteligen tillkomma andra. Eller kanske ägna vi för mycken tid och tanke åt att förvärva materiella ägodelar. När vi förandliga våra tankar och bevekelsegrunder och lyda gudomlig Kärlek, medför detta glädje, spontaneitet och verksamhetsiver till varje uppgift, som med rätta är vår. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] på sid. 183: "De förmenta lagar, som resultera i trötthet och sjukdom, äro icke Hans lagar, ty Sanningens lagenliga och enda möjliga verksamhet är att frambringa harmoni."

Det som mest hjälper oss att vinna förståelsen av vad sann vila innebär, är att vi ägna någon tid var dag åt andlig vederkvickelse, genom att umgås med andliga tanker och så lära oss förstå Gud och Hans lag under stilla studium. Sålunda lära vi även att draga oss undan till tankens stilla helgedom och erinra oss Guds osvikliga löften.

För många århundraden sedan sade vår Mästare till en betungad husmoder: "Marta, Marta, du gör dig bekymmer och oro för mångahanda, men allenast ett är nödvändigt. Maria har utvalt den goda delen, och den skall icke tagas ifrån henne." För mången bekymrad Marta, upptagen av "mångahanda bestyr" hava dessa ord varit ett ljus, som upplyst tjänandets väg och gjort detta tjänande till en rofylld och glad verksamhet. Var och en som förstår, att "allenast ett är nödvändigt" och sätter detta främst, finner alltid tid för sitt dagliga arbete, och detta erkännande av andliga värden gör varje dags arbete mindre mödosamt och mindre krävande.

Genom den andliga förståelsen av Gud och Hans lag lära vi oss att kasta av materialitetens bördor och lovprisa Gud i bön och sång. Guds lag är alltid i verksamhet, och denna lag är närvarande för att styra vårt hem och våra kära. Om vi lyda denna lag, så långt vi förstå den, kunna vi i lugn utföra vårt arbete, ty vi veta, att Gud skall uppenbara för oss mer och mer av det gudomliga syftet. Det finnes alltid tid att sjunga en sång av tacksamhet för den gudomliga Kärlekens renande och luttrande eld och för den Sanningens skönhet, som dag för dag uppenbaras för varje mottaglig tanke.

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Dartmouth Sets Yale Down in An Important Game

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—While most of the midweek play in intercollegiate baseball centered about the metropolis, the most important game of the week was staged at Hanover, N. H., where the Dartmouth College team, unbeaten leaders in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, pushed the Yale University team out of second into third place, and reduced its possible hindrances to a final victory in the championship series to one, Harvard University, which has lost only one game, but has a far longer and more difficult schedule before it can claim the title.

The Hanoverians have chiefly relied on their hitting power for victory, but yesterday it was a pitchers' battle, with Ted Horton, the Yale star, and Bruce, the star Dartmouth hurler, holding the opposing batters to four hits. But four errors by the New Haven team, aided by the hits, gave Dartmouth a score of three, which came one at a time, to only one run for Yale.

Columbia lifted itself still further out of the cellar position, when it scored over Princeton, 5 to 4, at Baker Field, coming from behind after Princeton led at 4 to 1 in the third inning, with Moller holding the Princetonians scoreless for the balance of the game.

The postponed game between Dartmouth and Cornell, will be played as part of a doubleheader on May 29, at Ithaca, but the other, between Harvard and Columbia, may not be held at all, due to scheduling difficulties. But a victory for Harvard over Dartmouth Saturday may force such a play, which will have to be held early in June, as the local team plunges into examinations after this week.

N. E. Tennis Crown Won by Al Jarvis

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 13 (AP)—Al Jarvis, Williams College sophomore and top-seeded player in the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament, gained the sectional championship yesterday by defeating his team mate, Bob Weller, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Dartmouth gained the doubles titles when Capt. Norm Anderson and Bill Thomas turned back Babcock and Stevens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 6—2, 6—0, 5—7, 7—5.

Before engaging the finalists, the Dartmouth doubles players defeated another M. I. T. pair, Lytle and Wholey, 7—9, 6—2, 6—4, in a semi-finals match. Babcock and Stevens qualified for the title round by turning back Weller and Kingman of Williams, 6—3, 6—2.

College Tennis Results

Army 8, Swarthmore 0.
Haverford 8, Dickinson 1.
Navy 7, Lafayette 2.
Stevens Tech 6, St. John's 2.
Northwestern 6, W. Mich. T. 3.
Union 5, Syracuse 4.
Colgate 12, Hamilton 1.

Martin Family To Have Three Cars In Vanderbilt Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—Thunderbolts on wheels, faster, more powerful than ever, will mark the European invasion of new Roosevelt Raceway, Westbury, L. I., on July 3 for the second 300-mile George Vanderbilt Cup classic.

That is the evidence provided by detailed results of the 325-mile Tripoli Grand Prix just received here by Raceway officials. Herrmann Lang of Germany, the winner in a Mercedes, averaged 134.412 miles an hour over the North African course.

But American drivers and owners are already well advanced in their plans to meet the new invasion from Europe.

Enter Three Cars

Three scions of the Bradley Martin family, Townsend Bradley Martin, Alastair Bradley Martin and Esmond Bradley Martin, have announced that they have entered their Balmacaan racing team of three cars.

They insist they'll win the race or a major share of the $60,000 in prize money with American drivers, even if they have to do it with European road-racing cars. They have already entered a Maserati, purchased last fall from George Raph, the French driver, and a Bugatti, purchased from McClure Halley.

"We're still convinced the good American driver has no superior," declared the brothers, "even though the European cars designed for many years especially for road-racing may still be faster over such a road course as the newly constructed Raceway."

First Entries Filed

The Balmacaan entries marked the first filed officially for the 300-mile event. With slow turns eliminated, portions of the track banked and a new, faster surface, experts believe the winning average will mount close to 100 miles an hour as the American cars battle the greatest of the Europeans.

Following Lang of Germany who was timed in 2h. 27m. 57s. in Triopli was Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany, in an Auto Union. He was a scant nine seconds behind. Three other Auto Unions driven by VonDelius, Hans Stuck and Luigi Fagioli, finished in that order, with 1m. 43s. covering the first five on this fastest of all road courses, characterized by tremendous straightaways.

Tazio Nuvolari, Italy's brilliant winner in 1936 of the George Vanderbilt cup, was forced out by motor trouble on the fifth lap Sunday when nicely placed in third position. Rudolf Caracciola, Germany; Dr. Farina and Count Brivio, Italy, were among the other topnotchers finishing with the leaders at Tripoli. Several of the leaders are expected to enter at Roosevelt Raceway.

Grads Win Another

EDMONTON, May 13 (CP)—Edmonton Grads smothered Wichita Thurstons 53 to 18 here in the first game of a best-of-five basketball series for the women's international championship and Underwood challenge trophy.

Growing in Popularity

A Cape Cod Bay Baby Knockabout

Baby Knockabouts Are Being Sailed in Increasing Numbers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Owners of Cape Cod Baby Knockabouts are looking forward to the most active racing season since 1929 to include the greatest number of boats since the class came into existence 17 years ago. On the basis of orders already placed with Cape Cod Ship Building Corporation, the originator and builder of the Baby Knockabouts, more boats will be added to the class in 1937 than in any previous year in its history.

Baby Knockabouts are sailed at more than 40 yacht clubs on the Atlantic coast, from Miami, Fla., to Booth Bay Harbor, Maine. There are several fleets on the Great Lakes and others on lakes in New York State and New England. They are sailed in Central and South America and have been shipped to South Africa and Europe. The fleet in the United States represents the largest class of 18-footers in the country, including more than 1000 boats.

Among the more important additions to the class in 1937 will be a group of 15 boats for various clubs in the Great South Bay Yacht Racing Association, where the class is used for junior racing, with an age limit of 18 years, and includes over 100 boats.

Henry B. Du Pont, commodore of the Pine Orchard Club, in the Eastern Connecticut Yacht Racing Association, has been responsible for crystalizing a keen interest in the class. Pine Orchard has had five or six Baby Knockabouts for a number of years. Orders already placed, including one from Commodore Du-Pont, indicate that the Pine Orchard fleet will probably sail with 10 or 12 in it this season.

On Lake George, a special trophy is to be established for Baby Knockabouts, in view of the addition of several boats to the fleet which will make it one of the two most important classes on the lake. The other popular class is the International Star Class. Baby Knockabouts will also be delivered on Chesapeake Bay, Delaware Bay, Lake Michigan, Nantucket Sound, Long Island Sound, Narragansett Bay and to various clubs in northern New England.

In announcing such rapid growth in the Baby Knockabout class, Lowry Furst, secretary of the Baby Knockabout National Class Racing Association, organized by Baby Knockabout owners in 1936, stated that invitations would be sent shortly to all recorded fleets inviting each to send a crew to the National Class Championship Race Series, to be held in Buzzards Bay, Mass., between Aug. 24 and 27. Notice of the National Class Championship will be mailed also to every recorded owner of a Baby Knockabout within the next 30 days.

De Palma Favors Old-Time Racers Over Present Stars

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13 (AP)—Ralph de Palma, who has driven more racing miles around the Indianapolis motor speedway than any other knight of the roaring road, thinks there's not a race driver in the business today who belongs among the 10 greatest.

De Palma, the "people's choice" in every one of the 10 Indianapolis races in which he competed, disagrees with T. E. "Pop" Myers, veteran general manager of the speedway, who last week placed three present-day drivers in his list of the "big 10."

Myers picked de Palma as the No. 1 driver of all time but Ralph would confer that honor to Ray Harroun, winner of the first 500-mile race here in 1911.

In the No. 2 spot de Palma named Jules Goux, the Frenchman who won the 1913 race.

There is a familiar name for present-day race fans in de Palma's third position—the late Frank Lockhart. Lockhart won the 1926 race.

Fourth place in the de Palma list goes to Tommy Milton, who won the Indianapolis classic in 1921 and 1923.

As the fifth ranking driver, de Palma named David Bruce-Brown.

"The old-timers remember him," Ralph said. "He finished third in 1911 in a Fiat."

Caleb Bragg, a driver back in 1911, 1912 and 1913, drew sixth place and behind him came Spencer Wishart, who was fourth in the 1911 race and second in 1913.

Ralph didn't include himself in his "Big 10" but he gave eighth place to his nephew, Pete de Paolo, winner here in 1925. Harry Hartz, who finished second in the Indianapolis race three times, was ranked ninth. Tenth place went to Bob Burman, sixth-place winner in 1915.

De Palma and Myers agreed on only four drivers. Myers had Milton in third place, Lockhart in fifth, Goux in ninth and Hartz in 10th.

Ralph didn't explain why he didn't have any present-day drivers on his honor roll, but it was easy to understand he figured the old-timers had a tougher time with the race cars of 20 or 30 years ago than do the pilots of today.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	13	7	.650
Newark	11	6	.647
Buffalo	11	6	.647
Montreal	9	8	.529
Syracuse	9	10	.474
Rochester	7	9	.438
Jersey City	7	10	.412
Baltimore	3	14	.176

Results May 12
Newark 12, Rochester 5.
Baltimore 12, Montreal 5.
Montreal 10, Baltimore 9.
Buffalo 5, Jersey City 1.
Buffalo 1, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 8, Syracuse 0.
Syracuse 8, Toronto 5.

Yale's Football Outlook Bright For Next Fall

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 13 (AP)—A preview of Yale's 1937 football situation, as unreeled by four weeks of spring practice, indicates optimism, not entirely unalloyed, can safely be the watchword of the campus.

For the first time in years, the Elis will be two, and in some cases even three, deep in some positions, but this is offset by a dearth of satisfactory material in others.

With an abundance of brilliant backs, led by Capt. Clint Frank, All-America last season, and the center and guard posts in excellent hands, Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond and his assistants have been able to concentrate on the ends and tackles.

The spring drills convinced the coaches they can't expect very much from last year's freshman eleven, and emphasized how difficult it will be to replace Larry (the Great) Kelley, the All-America end who led the Bulldog to seven triumphs in eight starts last fall.

Hopeful of picking up where Kelley leaves off is John Miller of Columbus, Ohio, freshman back two years ago, but ineligible last season. Flick Hoxton, reserve last fall, showed up well.

Although Bill John, regular in 1936, is back, the other tackle post is wide open. Bill Platt, sub center last season, and John Starbuck, 200-pound freshman guard, are regarded as possibilities.

Frank Gallagher, on probation last fall, is counted on, but is getting a good run from Bill Stack, last season's freshman leader.

Five first-class guards are on hand—Jack Castle, Bill Dickens, Felix Carracciola, Charley Miller and Stu Hemingway, the last a sophomore.

The main joy lies in the backfield, where only Bud Miles of the first-class ball carriers will be lost. In addition, Clem Kite, Hank Chaney, Everett Hamilton and Jim McClelland look good.

An inevitable adjustment will have to be made in Yale's offense, Coach Pond pointed out, especially in pass players now that opponents will no longer have to put two men on Kelley.

"In the main," said Pond, "we will continue the conventional single wingback, either spread or close-up, operating behind an unbalanced line."

Semi-Pro Baseball Congress Plans 48 State Tourneys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 13—Honus Wagner, high commissioner of semi-professional baseball, has announced that more than 500 district baseball tournaments will be staged throughout the United States in 1938 preceding the state meets in the expansion program of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

"Every state will feature from eight to twelve district tournaments," Wagner explained. "Only winners of these tournaments will be eligible to compete in the state finals."

District tournaments will become a necessity next year, Wagner explained, due to the fact that no less than 25,000 clubs will be represented in the program by that time.

This year 48 state tournaments are being established, culminating in the national championship finals at Wichita, Kan., in August, with the winner awarded a minimum cash prize of $5000.

Wagner explained the series of state tournaments was causing sandlot baseball to stage a real comeback this year.

Under a uniform plan, each club will receive a mileage check in state tournament competition, regardless of how it finishes. The five leading teams will share in distribution of prize money, The state championship team is to be awarded the official Honus Wagner Championship Trophy, and is eligible to compete further in the program of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

Another reason for the increase in number of clubs, Wagner said, was the national system of player contracts, which had recently been adopted. Sandlot teams now sign their players the same as in organized baseball. Unless released, a player cannot change club any time during a season for the period of one year. Violation means the player is outlawed as a semi-pro, and as a further penalty is barred from any recognized tournament in the United States for two years.

"The sponsors needed this protection," Wagner explained. "There were many good sponsors who gave up the idea of financing a semi-pro club just because their teams were continually broken up by some rival manager, who offered a player a better job or other concessions. Under our new system of national contracts, this is eradicated."

Details of the national system of contracts or information regarding the series of state tournaments may be obtained at all leading sporting goods stores, Wagner said, or by writing Raymond Dumont, president of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, Wichita, Kan.

Thackeray Trophy Winner

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 13 (AP)—Cadet Donald W. Thackeray of Wakefield, R. I., is the first winner of the trophy given by Capt. Thomas J. Sands to the West Point fencer whose loyalty, sportsmanship and competetive effectiveness have been outstanding during the year. Thackeray, a member of the class of 1938, placed second in the intercollegiate sabre championships and won 35 of his 42 bouts during the season.

U. S. Tank Team Announced

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Katherine Rawls of Miami Beach, Adolf Kiefer of Chicago, John Higgins of Providence and Elbert Root of Detroit will make up the American swimming team which will compete in Japan this summer, Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, has announced.

College Track Results

Haverford 86½, Dickinson 39½.
Washington C. 75½, Delaware 49½.
Wesleyan 78, Trinity 48.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Professional Golf Outlook

So far as the United States is concerned, there has never been a day when the professional golf outlook was as bright as it is at the present time. Not only is the program which is confronting the money players in this sport this summer a most attractive one; but the past winter produced some of the best competition and exhibition matches that have ever been seen. The Professional Golfers' Association of the United States is indeed entitled to much praise for what it is doing for its members and professional golf in America. And in doing all this, it is also helping to promote better amateur golf among the men and women players. Just now the P. G. A. is chiefly concerned with the selection of the team which will go to England to represent Uncle Sam against the representatives of John Bull in the Ryder Cup match, and it is going to use their own P. G. A. championship and the United States open championship for picking the four cup team players which have not yet been named.

Associated Press
Walter C. Hagen

The Vardon Trophy

With the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy going to the leading professional golfer of the country, there will be an added incentive for the pros to compete in the various tournaments. There is no question but what this prize will be a much-sought-after one, and the holder will be able to capitalize on it, and he will deserve to be ranked on as high, or even a higher, level than the winner of the P. G. A. championship. In naming the trophy for that great British player, the sponsors have not only honored one of the greatest golfers of all time, they have added much to its intrinsic value. And the new system of scoring which is to be used to determine its winner is sure to produce a fairer result than did the system, or perhaps we might say lack of system, which has been used in past years. There is no question but what the winning of some tournaments is more important than others, and by recognizing that fact, a more equitable decision can be made. Placing the P. G. A. and U. S. open tournaments at 100 points each and then grading down should not only prove to be a fair basis on which to award the Vardon Cup; but it should also result in the competition in the 100-point tournaments being even keener than it has been in the past.

The Ryder Cup Outlook

Considering the fact that the home team has always won in the Ryder Cup matches, it would probably be the most logical thing to pick the British to win this year, as the match is to be played at Southport, Eng., June 29 and 30. But with all due respect to precedents in these matches, it looks as if this might be the year when that record was broken and the visiting team secured a victory for the first time. That veteran of veterans, Walter Hagen, is to act as non-playing captain again for the United States, which means that the American players will be well directed. Six of the players have already been selected, so that four places are still open. While Henry Cotton is no doubt one of the best professional golfers in the world today, it is hard to see how Great Britain can name players to support him who appear as good on paper as do Densmore Shute, Johnnie Revolta, Henry Picard, Tony Manera, Horton Smith and Gene Sarazen, the players already named for the American team. In addition, the 13 players who are to battle for the four vacancies include Ed. Dudley, Byron Nelson, Olin Dutra, Ky Laffoon and Paul Runyan, so it is quite apparent that the U. S. A. will be represented by one of the strongest teams that has ever taken part in Ryder Cup competition. No wonder professional golf is looking up in the United States.

Paul Waner Only Former Champion Hitting Ball Hard

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—Major league batting leaders of other years are finding base hits few and far between this season.

Of the 11 former American and National League hitting champions now active in the big show, only one regular—Paul Waner of the Pittsburgh Pirates—was slugging the ball at better than a .300 pace, on the basis of records compiled at the end of Tuesday's games.

Waner, who topped the senior circuit in 1927, 1934 and 1936, has a fancy average of .359. Rogers Hornsby, who led the National League seven times, is hitting .357. However, the Rajah is dividing the second base assignment for the St. Louis Browns with Tom Carey.

Buddy Myer, the Washington second sacker who set the American League pace in 1935 and was out most of last season, has an even .300.

The others are having hard sledding.

Floyd Vaughan, Pittsburgh's 1935 leader, has a .290 mark, while Chuck Klein of the Phillies, who led in 1933, has an average of .278.

Luke Appling, the Chicago shortstop who wore the American League crown last season, is hitting .283. Lou Gehrig, the big gun of the Yankees and baseball's highest salaried player, has run into a slump that brought average down to .254.

Jimmy Foxx of Boston, the 1933 American king, got off to a late start and is hitting only .166. Goose Goslin of Detroit, the 1928 winner, has played irregularly and his average is an even .200. Al Simmons, who was in front in 1930-31, is hitting .172 with Washington.

Heinie Manush, the American League veteran who led in 1926 and is playing with Brooklyn in the National loop this year, has .271.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 8, Trinity 4.
Boston C. 8, Providence 2.
Brooklyn 2, C. C. N. Y. 1.
Cathedral 7, Stevens Tech 4.
Colgate 9, Syracuse 5.
Columbia 5, Princeton 4.
Dartmouth 3, Yale 1.
Delaware 7, Geo. Washington 5.
Drew 10, Wagner 0.
Depauw 12, Butler 4.
Holy Cross 14, Tufts 1.
Lafayette 6, Rutgers 2.
Manhattan 6, St. John's 5.
Mass. State 2, Wesleyan 0.
Pennsylvania 3, Cornell 2.
Seton Hall 8, Savage 0.
Susquehanna 8, Haverford 7.
Washington 5, Westchester T. 3.
Syracuse 9, Colgate 5.
Navy 6, Temple 2.
Michigan St. 4, Northwestern 1.
Notre Dame 9, Louisiana Tech. 4.
Boston C. 8, Providence 2.
Williams 3, Union 2.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	3	.824
St. Louis	11	7	.611
New York	10	9	.526
Brooklyn	10	10	.500
Chicago	9	10	.474
Boston	7	12	.368
Philadelphia	7	12	.368
Cincinnati	6	11	.333

Results May 12
Pittsburgh 6, New York 5.
St. Louis 15, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 6, Boston 2.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Boston	8	6	.571
Detroit	9	8	.529
New York	9	8	.529
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Chicago	7	10	.412
Washington	6	12	.333

Results May 12
Chicago 13, Washington 5.
Other games postponed.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	27	13	.675
San Francisco	24	14	.632
Los Angeles	23	16	.590
San Diego	21	19	.525
Seattle	17	19	.472
Portland	15	21	.417
Oakland	14	25	.359
Missions	13	27	.325

Results May 12
Los Angeles 9, Seattle 5.
Portland 10, Missions 3.
Sacramento 3, San Diego 2.
San Francisco 8, Oakland 7.

College Lacrosse Results

Lehigh L. C. 6, Fayetteville 5.
Syracuse 15, Colgate 4.

New Track Coach At Minnesota Is Building Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, May 13—History is being made at the University of Minnesota, where Jim Kelly is serving his initial season as track coach. The fact of the matter is that track and field is on an upgrade at the Gopher university, a situation that is a little bit amazing even to the stanchest Minnesota supporters.

Track in the North Star State has always been retarded by the vigorous climate, which cultivates a breed of husky football athletes. The training season is short and the budding cindermen must be brought along indoors and then brought into sudden bloom in the weeks of May and June.

Nevertheless, Coach Kelly is proceeding with a well-mapped program that is producing results. In all of his years of coaching at DePaul and elsewhere, he has never directed a losing team, and he makes it plain that he doesn't intend to start at this late date.

Schedules New Meet

His first move was to secedule a Northwest Open meet in which any amateur trackman in the Northwest would be eligible to compete. The response to this affair, which will be run off Friday, was astonishing even to Mr. Kelly. No less than eight former high school champions from Minnesota, South Dakota and Illinois have entered and the total number of entries will run well over 100.

The specific purpose of this meet will be to awaken an interest in the sport among the boys who hitherto have confined their spring activities to baseball or some other sport.

The Gopher freshmen are also coming in for special attention. George Irvine of La Crosse, Wis., reported this spring weighted down by no championship medals or record-breaking performances. But this week, young Irvine is running the 440-yard dash in slightly over 50 seconds, which is stepping right along in any kind of competition. Vic Galloway, lithe St. Paul Negro, is also close to 50 seconds in the 440.

Hubbard to Return

Never one to wait for a team to come to him, Coach Kelly discovered Ken Dollarhide, a former state high school champion in the javelin, playing center on the spring football squad. Next fall, Dollarhide is expected to give the Gophers a point-winner in the javelin for the first time in many a season.

Bob Hubbard, whose determination and ability have made him the most consistent point-winner on the current squad, will head a nucleus of veterans for next season. Bob Hanson and Clint Lostetter, a pair of sophomores who have been scissoring over the hurdles in fast times, are also returning.

A dozen men, one of the largest Minnesota entries in several seasons, will compete in the annual Big Ten track and field championships at Ann Arbor, Mich., May 21 and 22, Coach Kelly has announced. This, he wants it to be known, is a preliminary announcement to the recognition of Minnesota as a power in collegiate track circles.

Gopher entries for the championship meet include Roger Verran, and Ed Happ, 100- and 220-yard dashes; Robert Blotcky, 440-yard dash; Eric Harslem and Paul Moore, half-mile; Robert Hanson, 120-yard high hurdles; Clint Lostetter, 220-yard low hurdles; Dominic Krezowski and Irwin Goodman, shotput; Goodman and Bob Johnson, discus; Hubbard and Ralph Green, broad jump, and Hubbard and Dave Gustafson, high jump.

College Golf Result

Yale 10, Woodbury C. C. 2.

Medwick Paces Cardinals In Pennant Race

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the leading contenders for the National League championship this season is St. Louis—the Cardinal Gashouse Gang whose colorful tactics have been the talk of the circuit for several years. One usually thinks of the Cards in terms of Dizzy Dean, Frankie Frisch or Pepper Martin. Only occasionally do you hear Joe Medwick's name mentioned. Yet, in Medwick, the St. Louis entry has the greatest individual batting punch in the National League—no exceptions.

Yesterday, as the Cardinals defeated the Phillies, 15 to 3, and retained second place in the standing, Medwick made four hits—two homers and two doubles—and drove in five runs. This exhibition increased his batting average to .442, good enough to lead his league by 39 points. Brack, Dodger rookie, and Al Todd of the Pirates, rank next with .403 figures. Medwick is in a class by himself, which is as it should be.

Other leaderships held at the moment by the Red Bird slugger include: runs batted in, 24; base hits, 34 and two-baggers, 12. Also, he is tied for top honors in runs scored, with 19. Last season, Joe led the league in runs batted in, base hits and total bases, was third in the batting race, and placed his name in the record books by collecting 64 doubles and 10 hits in 10 successive times at bat.

The sensational slugging career of Medwick is further emphasized by the record books, for Joe has never failed to bat above the .300 in organized baseball. With Scottdale of the Middle Atlantic League in 1930, his first professional experience, the Cardinal outfielder hit .419. The following year and in 1932 at Houston, he batted .305 and .354 respectively.

Joining the Cardinals late in '32, he found National League pitching for a .349 average in 26 games. From 1933 through 1936, his mark ranged from .306 to .353. In the 1934 World Series with Detroit, he hit .379. His lifetime major league figure stands proudly at .333, previous to the 1937 campaign.

Medwick's goal is the National League batting crown, and judging by his start, that ambition may be realized this season. Pitchers will tell you he has no outstanding weakness at the plate. He's the Lou Gehrig of the senior circuit.

In hitting two home runs over Philadelphia's left field wall, Medwick duplicated a feat accomplished only by Cliff Lee, Jimmy Foxx and Wally Berger. In all, the Cardinals collected 20 hits and were always in the lead after the second inning.

The crucial Polo Ground series opened yesterday with the Pirates beating the Giants, 6 to 5. The Bucs were forced to come from behind twice to win their fifth straight game and their seventh out of eight starts since arriving in the East. The triumph left them 3½ contests in front of the Cards. Bill Swift's hitless relief pitching featured an afternoon which also saw the Giants presented with their 1936 pennant and Carl Hubbell presented with last year's most valuable player award.

In Boston's Beehive, the Cubs defeated the Bees, 6 to 2, with the veteran Charley Root pitching. It was Boston's sixth successive setback. Brooklyn scored over the Reds yesterday, 5 to 1, all five runs crossing the plate in the seventh inning.

Vernon Kennedy pitched the White Sox to victory in the only American League game yesterday, holding Washington, 13 to 5. Wildness on the part of big Buck Newsom enabled the Sox to pile up an early lead.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ducky Medwick, Cardinals—Hit two homers and two doubles, driving in five runs, in 15-3 win over Phillies.

Bill Swift, Pirates—Summoned as relief pitcher, he fanned two batters to end rally and hurled three hitless innings to beat Giants 6-5.

Charley Root, Cubs—Muffled Bees with five hits for 6-2 victory.

Zeke Bonura, White Sox—Hit homer and two singles, driving in three runs in 13-5 win over Senators.

Max Butcher, Dodgers—Stopped Reds with five hits for 5-1 win.

Big Ten Medal at Iowa Awarded to C. J. Walker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, May 11—Winner of the University of Iowa's Western Conference medal for excellence in scholarship and athletics is Cornelius J. Walher, football tackle, while George P. Nissen, gymnast, earns the Athletic Board Cup. The honors were conferred by the board in control of athletics.

Walker, a 200-pounder from Denver, Colo., won three major letters in football. In 1934, he was a regular end on the Hawkeye team and in 1935 and 1936 played a tackle position. Although not a spectacular player, Walker was dependable and consistent.

Nissen, whose home is in Cedar Rapids, won the national intercollegiate tumbling championship for three straight years and was conference champion in 1937. As captain of the 1937 Iowa gymnastic team, he led the Hawkeyes to the first Big Ten team championship ever won by Iowa.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	18	4	.818
Toledo	13	11	.542
Minneapolis	12	11	.522
Columbus	10	12	.455
Kansas City	8	11	.421
Louisville	9	13	.409
Indianapolis	8	13	.381
St. Paul	8	11	.421

Results May 12
Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.
St. Paul 11, Indianapolis 0.
Minneapolis 15, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 2.

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Business and Industry

British, Netherlands Policies Seen Factor in Gold Import Drop

Commerce and Finance

Industry Shows Material Gains In Netherlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Steady improvement is seen in the Netherlands' foreign trade while industrial activity is increasing and unemployment falling considerably under the joint influence of the recovery of world trade and the depreciation of the florin last September.

In spite of many obstacles to trade, such as excessive tariffs, clearing and quota systems, exports are expanding. In the first quarter of 1937, imports amounted to 336,000,000 fl., about £37,334,000, as compared with 233,000,000 fl. in the corresponding period of 1936, while exports in the first three months of 1937 were 246,000,000 fl., against 156,000,000 fl. in the first quarter of 1936.

Even if one takes into consideration a 20 per cent rise in prices through the depreciation of the currency and the general rise of the combined index number for wholesale prices of foodstuffs and raw materials from 61.5 in March, 1936, to 76 in March, 1937 (1926-1930 equals 100), the trade figures for 1937 still leave a considerable margin for a positive and substantial increase of the volume of trade. Imports are covered nearly 75 per cent by exports, as against about 67 per cent in the first quarter of 1936.

Trade With U. S. Up

Imports of raw materials from the United States have increased, reflecting greater activity in the Netherlands manufacturing industries. In the period under consideration imports from the United States were 218,000 tons against 161,600 tons in the parallel period of 1936. Exports by the Netherlands to the United States increased from 89,000 tons in the first three months of 1936 to 97,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1937.

Trade between the Netherlands and Netherlands India also shows important gains. The recovery of Netherlands India has led to a growing demand for Netherlands manufactures. This has lifted the textile industry from the serious situation of recent years and has set the idle looms working to capacity. Demand from Netherlands India has even increased to such an extent that the textile industry in Twente (the textile district of East Netherlands) has to import gray goods from England for finishing here.

The improved position of Netherlands India is evident if one notices its export surplus in 1936 of over 330,000,000 fl., which was equal to 54 per cent of the total exports. Before the depression, in 1929, the export surplus was 27 per cent of the total exports. Meanwhile a further improvement, caused by the rise in the world market prices of Netherlands India's chief exports—rubber, sugar, tea, coffee, tobacco, tin, oil, palmoil, vegetables fibers, minerals, et cetera—is anticipated in 1937.

Shipping Benefits

The recovery of trade is also evident in the harbor movements of Rotterdam and Rhine shipping. For instance, the number of Rhine barges coming from the Netherlands and passing the German frontier at Emmerich in March 1937 amounted to 5600, as compared with 4200 barges in March 1936. The ships mostly carry ore.

As regards the seagoing trade the following table concerning the arrivals of ships shows not only the general increase of shipping but it also backs Rotterdam's claim to be the first seaport of the European continent.

	Jan to Mar 1937		Jan to Mar 1936	
	No. of Ships	Nett tonnage	No. of Ships	Nett Tonage
Rotterdam	3415	5,691,785	2918	4,818,170
Antwerp	2874	4,926,074	2872	4,805,153
Greater Hamb'g	3862	4,434,549	3916	4,507,568

Improved foreign trade is also leading to improved conditions in the home trade. At the recent spring industries and trade fair held at Utrecht, for instance, sales were 25 per cent higher than at the previous fair. To this is added the substantial benefit derived from larger dividends from companies operating in Netherlands India and larger dividends from home industries, shipping companies and banks. Unemployment, though still considerable, is declining. At the end of March, 1937, 27.7 per cent of labor was jobless, as compared with 31.2 per cent in the corresponding week of 1936 and 28.7 per cent in 1935. Since October last year unemployment has been steadily decreasing. There are at present under 400,000 unemployed in the Netherlands.

Living Costs Rising

The cost of living has gone up only a few per cent, in spite of a substantial rise in wholesale prices. House rents, however, and foodstuffs have remained unchanged. The following table shows the course of wholesale prices since the florin went off gold.

	Food	Raw Materials	Manufactured Goods	Total
1926-30	100	100	100	100
1936—				
September	65.8	48.4	66.1	62.6
October	69.5	58.5	71.0	68.2
November	70.4	60.4	72.3	69.5
December	71.3	65.3	72.9	71.0
1937—				
January	73.3	69.3	74.2	73.0
February	73.6	65.5	75.7	74.0
March	74.8	73.5	77.4	76.0
Per cent inc. since Sept., 1936	13.7	51.9	17.1	21.4

Although the stock exchange at Amsterdam is following closely in the wake of Wall Street and registers the ups and downs in accordance with the price movement on the international commodity markets, the undertone remains firm. The reluctance of the public to accept the prevailing low rate of interest, which is held responsible for the failure of several 3½ per cent bond issues, has diverted the attention of investors to shares. Moreover, money is abundant and easy. private discount being around ¼ per cent and call money 1 per cent.

The general index number of stock prices for the first quarter of 1937 was 67.9 (1921-1925 equals 100), as compared with 53.2 for the fourth quarter of 1936.

World Gold Output Declines in Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

During the first quarter of this year the world's production of gold is estimated at 8,924,000 ounces by the American Bureau of Metal Statistics. This compares with 9,096,000 ounces in the final quarter of 1936.

Excluding Mexico, silver production is estimated at 43,689,000 ounces in the first quarter this year, compared with 46,982,000 in the final quarter of 1936. Production of silver in the United States in the first quarter was 27,011,000 ounces.

Senate Group Says RFC Deceived In Old C. & O. Deal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Charges that a false statement submitted under oath and signed by the president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in order to pay a note of $700,000 allegedly held by the Midland Bank of Cleveland, have been made matters of record before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. The C. & E. I. is a Van Sweringen controlled property.

The evidence disclosed the note was owned at the time by the Virginia Transportation Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Chesapeake & Ohio, another of the Van Sweringen units.

Charles T. O'Neal, president, and Jonathan Reeves, treasurer of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, and Herbert F. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio, were witnesses called upon to explain the various transactions resorted to in 1931 and 1932, which culminated in a loan of more than $3,000,000 by the RFC.

Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Reeves admitted that in 1931 and 1932 the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was in financial straits and bankruptcy threatened unless a way could be found to get money to meet obligations maturing on March 1, 1932, the total of these obligations being $3,629,500. Included in the itemized statement supplied, under oath to the RFC, was an item of $700,000 which the application said was a loan made by the Midland Bank.

Using RFC and Interstate Commerce Commission files as the basis of its questions, the committee sought to prove that the fact was that the $700,000 loan was negotiated late in 1931, the Midland Bank apparently being its maker. Immediately thereafter the note was purchased by the Cheseapeake & Ohio Railroad, which in turn transferred it to the Virginia Transportation Corporation.

Had the C. & O. retained the note, it would, under the law, have been compelled to disclose the fact to the I. C. C. in its annual report for 1932. By transferring title to the Virginia Transportation the legal requirement to report to the I. C. C. was eliminated. A few months later when the C. & E. I. applied to the RFC for a loan of more than $3,000,000 the note was listed in the application to the RFC as an obligation due the Midland Bank.

It was not until Oct. 5, 1935, more than three years after the loan was made, that the transaction was referred to Attorney General Cummings by the directors of the RFC although the fact that the $700,000 item had been improperly listed became known to the I. C. C. late in 1932.

The RFC, in its report to the Attorney General, quoted the provisions of the law which made it a crime punishable by two years in prison or a fine of not more than $5000, or both, to submit false statements to the RFC for the purpose of obtaining a loan. No action was taken by the Attorney General because of the statute of limitations barred court action.

Retail Advertising Showing Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising carried in newspapers in 77 leading cities this year through May 1 totaled 346,859,116 lines, which is 20,096,825 lines ahead of the corresponding period of last year's, Advertising Age reports. The increase amounts to 6.2 per cent over the corresponding 1936 period.

For seven days ended May 1, newspapers in the measured cities reported retail display advertising gained 123,165 lines, or 0.6 per cent over the corresponding week of 1936. Total retail linage for the week was 22,167,533 lines, compared with 22,044,368 lines in the like week of last year.

Lumber Production Is 74 P. C. of '29 Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports the industry during the last week in April recorded 74 per cent of the 1929 weekly average of production and 82 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Reported new orders were slightly below the previous week figures and the weekly March-April average, while reported production was less than that of the two previous weeks, which had been the heaviest of the year. Shipments were the largest for any week this year.

Pan American's Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pan American Airways Corp. and subsidiaries report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, a net profit of $955,352 after taxes, depreciation, minority interest, etc., equal to $1.39 a share on 686,204 shares outstanding at the end of 1936. This compared with $1,193,732, or $1.85 a share on 643,959 shares in 1935.

More Industrial Research Needed, States Executive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The need for more research in industry to improve methods of production was stressed by Lord McGowan, Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, speaking here recently at the Annual General Meeting of the Company.

"It is essential," he said "that industrial corporations should take advantage of existing good conditions to put their house in order; that they should out of today's surplus earnings equip themselves with the most up-to-date plant procurable so that they shall have the lowest operating cost possible."

Would Aid Efficiency

A necessary corollary to this, he continued, was the necessity of spending more and more on research.

"It is only by doing so," he said, "that we can improve the working and consequent efficiency of known processes, the quality of our raw materials—even the substitution of more effective raw materials—and meet the necessity of finding new lines of manufacture."

In protected countries, he continued, governments could claim they were doing what they could for industry and it was surely not too much for those governments to expect industrial leaders in return to see that industry was kept efficient. This could only be done by spending money on research.

"Industrialists are trustees, not only for their shareholders but for their workers," Lord McGowan said. "The prosperity of an industry and its stability over a long period of years rest ultimately upon keeping level with the general front of research."

Outlook Favorable

Speaking of the trade prospects for 1937, Lord McGowan said that with the world-wide tendency to rising commodity prices, with a policy of rearmament and with no likelihood of any serious setback in general building activity there seemed to be no reason to anticipate any decline in the general level of the country's activity.

It did not follow, however, that profits would show the same tendency. Rises in the prices of raw materials had to be faced and the increases in wages would add substantially to their costs.

"While we have little doubt of the volume of home trade," he continued, "we find it difficult to contemplate the situation in export markets with equal confidence."

However much, he said, we might disapprove of economic nationalism it was "a tide we cannot stem."

"The world will always conduct a considerable volume of international trade," Lord McGowan said, "but coupled with that necessity we must recognize and meet for many years, I think, the natural desires of great nations and even small ones to use their powers in such a manner that their national life presents fairly well-balanced industrial and agricultural activities."

Bank Clearings Up 3.4 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities in the week ended May 12 totaled $5,396,292,000, an increase of 3.4 per cent over $5,219,359,000 in the same week last year, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities declined 0.9 of 1 per cent from the 1936 comparative.

Transactions at New York totaled $3,396,520,000, a decline of 1.9 per cent under $3,331,140,000 last year. The total at outside centers of $2,065,152,000 represented an increase of 13.3 per cent over $1,822,839,000 a year earlier.

All outside centers with the exception of Omaha, which showed a minor decrease, reported gains over 1936. Cities showing 20 per cent or more increase included, Buffalo, 20.6 per cent, Cleveland 22, New Orleans 25.1, Dallas 22.2, Portland 20.6, and Seattle 21.6.

At Chicago clearings totaled $319,600,000, an increase of 17 per cent over the $273,100,000 recorded last year.

Humble Also Prospers Among Oil Companies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Humble Oil & Refining Company and subsidiary, controlled by Standard Oil of New Jersey, reports for the year ended Dec. 1936, a net profit of $34,183,527 after federal income taxes, depletion and lease amortization, depreciation, retirements and other amortization and interest charges. This equals $3.80 a share on 8,987,840 shares of no-par capital stock, excluding 12,160 shares held by the company. In 1935 the company earned $23,966,326 or $2.66 each on 8,985,662 shares then outstanding.

At the end of 1936 current assets of $49,214,353 consisted of $5,641,199 cash and demand loans and $1,373,247 cash temporarily deposited in escrow. Current liabilities were $22,251,610. On Dec. 31, 1935, cash and demand loans totaled $10,580,554, current assets, $48,298,418 and current liabilities, $19,295,672. Inventories amounted to $24,722,717, compared with $24,055,834.

Timken Roller Bearing Profits Forge Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Timken Roller Bearing Company and subsidiaries during the first quarter of 1937 made a net profit of $3,168,206 after depreciation, federal income taxes and other charges but before federal surtax on undistributed income.

The profit equals $1.31 each on 2,411,380 shares of no-par capital stock and compares with $2,068,856, or 85 cents a share, earned in the corresponding quarter last year.

Labyrinthine Gold Operations Of Governments Baffle Layman

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—What was surmised here last week now becomes evident in the trans-Atlantic cables, that British and Dutch monetary authorities are diverting to themselves the stream of de-hoarded gold which has for some time been flowing to the United States and emptying into the United States Treasury's "Inactive Gold Fund." The movement of gold across the Atlantic to these shores has almost entirely ceased except for a small flow from Japan.

Meantime the British Exchange Fund has sold about 1,000,000 ounces of gold to the Bank of England, from which it is assumed, rightly or wrongly, that the fund has been a substantial buyer of London open market offerings in recent weeks, and has spent so much money in the purchases that it has been round to the bank to get some more. And the Dutch fund has been selling to the Dutch Central Bank, presumably for similar reasons.

So far as we are concerned, the only immediate significance of this development is that the drain on the Treasury's working balance for the purchase of the gold is stopped, and if such European buying continues, the United States Treasury will approach the June 15 financing date with considerably larger working balance, and less need of financing, than has recently appeared likely.

(A further reason for modification of previous predictions on June 15 financing is the recent statement of Secretary Morgenthau regarding the significance of the sharp decline this spring in the Treasury's working balance. The Secretary said or implied two things—first, that the Treasury no longer considers it necessary to keep the working balance at the high level maintained in recent years; and second, that the working balance has been allowed to run down in order to make additional funds available to tide the banks over the March 1 and May 1 increases in reserve requirements. If these reasons are something more than after-explanations of a Treasury concession to financial force majeure, then it is not to be expected that the June 15 financing will have among its purposes that of reinstating the working balance to its erstwhile $1,000,000,000 level.)

Keeping Currencies Down

There are several possible explanations for British and Dutch action, all of which may be valid. Both authorities may have wanted to slow the flow of gold to America in order to remove the temptation from the American Congress to demand a lower price for gold. Both also have probably wanted to keep their currencies from rising. Sterling is back to $4.94 and guilders are up to the highest level since September. In buying gold, these funds sell their own currencies, and thus tend to drive down their values on the international exchanges. The effort is a mild version of competitive currency devaluation (or de-re-valuation) such as has been occurring intermittently on a grand scale since England abandoned the old standard price in 1931.

It is also possible that these governments have bought gold with an eye to the effect of such purchases on commodity prices. The recent break in international commodity prices, after a brief stabilization, has turned into a slow decline which has put spot prices back to December levels and future far month contracts back to late November levels. Even as a measure to forestall possible American reduction in buying price for gold, the move might be considered as a commodity price protection.

The Netherlands are decidedly interested in the prices of rubber and of tin, which their colonies produce in large amounts, and the British are interested particularly, through their colonies, in the prices of rubber, tin, cocoa, copper, cotton and wool, all but the last of which have been quite weak recently.

There is a curious similarity between some of the major financial devices invented by London since 1931 and those invented in this country since 1933 for dealing with the fickle tendency of gold to sachet from one country to another and in and out of private hoards. In the first place the failure of the Bank of England to mark up its gold from the old standard price is somewhat analogous to our setting aside, untouched, $1,800,000,000 of the bookkeeping profit from the accounting mark-up of the American monetary gold stock in 1934.

The Mighty Pen

We marked up our gold (all of which is in the Treasury) by about $2,800,000,000, of which we used about $600,000,000 to retire national bank notes and $200,000,000 for actual Stabilization Fund purchase of paper dollars or dollar credits with which to dabble officially in foreign exchange. About $1,800,000,000 has never been touched. The British simply refrained from marking up their gold, which they can do with a stroke of the pen at any time—thus carrying it with characteristic British conservatism as a hidden reserve.

Analogous to the British Exchange Equalization Fund except for the lack of secrecy is the joint operation of our Treasury working balance and Inactive Gold Fund. As the British fund buys gold its sterling balance declines; as our Treasury buys gold its working balance declines and the "Inactive Gold" increases. The Fund, and our Treasury, both recoup their declining balances, in theory at least, by selling bills in the open market, i. e., by borrowing more bank balances from the financial community.

When the British Fund, however, sells gold to the Bank of England, as it did to the extent of £60,000,000 in December and £5,000,000 more this week, the operation is analogous to issuance by the United States Treasury of gold certificates to the Federal Reserve system. The "inactive gold" in either case becomes available for member bank (joint stock bank) reserves.

When the British Fund sells bills to recoup its bank balances, the indirect effect is to diminish the ability of the joint stocks to accumulate deposits at the Bank of England, and the analogous result follows here when the Treasury finances the "inactive gold fund" by bill sales. But when either the Treasury here or the Fund there sells gold to the central bank, it obtains fresh, crisp new balances, not at the expense of anybody else. And as it spends these balances, they are transferred to the member (or "joint stock") banks. United States Treasury issuance of gold certificates to the Federal is in effect the same as sale of gold by the British Fund to the Bank.

Bewildering to Layman

A still further, though perhaps more far-fetched analogy may be drawn. Last December, just as the Bank of England was receiving £65,000,000 of gold (old face value) from the Exchange Fund, it took the occasion to reduce its "fiduciary issue" by almost an equivalent amount, i. e., £60,000,000. The effect of this was roughly analogous to that of either the increase in member bank reserve requirements here or the sudden resterilization of American gold which had been suddenly desterilized. It meant that the fund did not actually receive fresh balances at the Bank of England for the full £65,000,000. Instead, it received back about £60,000,000 of its own bills (from the "Issue Department"), and only about £5,000,000 of deposit balance (at the "Banking Department"). This operation is like one of those suggested here last month in the rumor-flurry over the price of gold. It was suggested that the Treasury, to avoid the cost of bill sales, capitalize the incoming gold by issue of gold certificates to the Federal, but receive therefor, not balances, but a corresponding part of the Federal's $2,430,000,000 portfolio of government securities.

It is no wonder the layman does not understand all this fol-de-rol, which all banking authorities are now practicing (for, no doubt, the Dutch and the French are setting up the same bewildering machinery).

Wilson & Co. Debentures Offered to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Offering of $6,500,000 Wilson & Co., Inc., convertible 3¾ per cent debentures due April 1, 1947, is being made by Edward B. Smith & Co. and Glore, Forgan & Co. The debentures are priced at 101 and accrued interest. Net proceeds to be received by the company from the sale will be used to repay short-term loans, which loans were incurred to finance increases in inventory values and in accounts receivable.

Debentures are convertible at any time on or before Oct. 1, 1946, into full-paid and non-assessable shares of common stock, at $15 for each share.

Financial Advertisers Name New President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Chicago Financial Advertisers Association at its annual meeting here, elected R. W. Dawson, vice president, Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc., as president. He succeeds Charles Frye, financial advertising manager of The Chicago Journal of Commerce.

Other officers elected were B. Botsford Young, vice president; John W. Ladd, treasurer; Sue Downing, secretary; J. M. Easton and J. W. Hicks, directors.

Nashua Mfg. Co. Plan Off

By the Associated Press

Stockholders of the Nashua Manufacturing Company failed to approve the company's plan of recapitalization, involving the liquidation of $45.50 in accumulated preferred dividends, at a special meeting. The plan was declared off and efforts will be made to draw up a new proposition, it was said. The company makes blankets, sheets and other bedding at plants at Nashua, N. H., Lowell, Mass., and Cordova, Ala.

N. J. Power & Light Co. Increases Net in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 1936 annual report of the New Jersey Power & Light Company shows a net income after interest, depreciation, federal income taxes, amortization and other expenses and charges, of $1,078,465, an increase of $327,381 over the net of $751,084 reported for 1935. Gross revenues of the system aggregated $4,094,578, as compared with $3,795,062 in the preceding year, a gain of 7.9 per cent.

R. D. Jennison, president, commenting on taxes, says that during 1936 they continued to increase. "The total bill last year was $467,474, the largest in the history of the company. This item in 1936 was equivalent to 60 per cent of fuel costs and to 59.9 per cent of the total annual pay roll," he said.

Penick & Ford Lowers Dividend on Common

NEW YORK (AP)—Penick & Ford, Ltd., producer of corn products, announces a dividend of 25 cents a share on the common, compared with 75 cents paid last March. The dividend is payable June 15 to holders of record June 1.

The cut, the company explained, was in anticipation of a second-quarter loss from operations as a result of higher corn prices and competitive selling practices, permitting customers to order ahead at prices in effect before an advance.

May Vote to Split Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—A special meeting of shareholders of Cluett, Peabody & Co. has been called for June 11, at Troy, N. Y., to vote on a proposed three-for-one split-up of the common shares. After this becomes effective, the company will offer new common stock to the shareholders to raise funds for working capital and for additions to plant facilities.

Aircraft Orders Will Keep Plants Busy for Months

NEW YORK (AP)—American aircraft manufacturers who worried the last few years about getting orders for their products have new worries today—how to fill the orders they have on hand.

An unprecedented wave of buying by domestic airlines, renewed interest of private individuals in purchasing and flying their own craft, and the European armament race have all contributed to the condition which for the first time in years has brought a flush of health to this country's aeronautical industry.

All Factories Busy

From the larger plants producing commercial airliners or giant war craft come reports of advance orders sufficient to keep all workmen busy for months. And smaller shops—those that turn out no more than two or three tiny planes a week—are also busy as the buying bug hits less wealthy but more plentiful private pilots.

The reason, representatives of the industry explain, is twofold: The asserted leadership of the United States in the design and production of commercial planes for private or transport uses and the inability of foreign buyers to obtain equipment from European factories whose outputs are devoted entirely to building fleets of war birds.

The Douglas Aircraft Company now has commercial orders totaling $11,000,000 on its books—in addition to joint orders of the major American airlines for specimens of a super-transport with four motors which is yet far from the flying stage.

The Lockheed company is $3,000,000 behind on its airline orders. On the East Coast the Grumman Aircraft Engineering Company and Sikorsky Aircraft on Long Island had unfilled military contracts of $845,946 and $396,500 respectively on Jan. 1.

More Super-Clippers

The Martin company at Baltimore—which recently announced a new super-clipper plane even larger than those flying the Pacific—is pushed to complete a huge order for army bombers, while in Seattle Boeing Aircraft Company still has several super-bombers under contract for the army before turning its entire attention to a new type high-altitude transport plane for Transcontinental & Western Air.

Unfilled army contracts for airplanes as of Jan. 1, 1937, were placed by Aviation Magazine at $29,411,951, with unfilled military engine orders divided between Pratt & Whitney Company and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at $9,095,396.

The business of manufacturing transport planes—in which American builders have invaded the Holland, Polish, German, French, Swiss, Swedish, and even the English markets, seems to be sort of an endless chain affair, aviation experts explained.

"Operators are constantly calling for faster, bigger, safer, more economic equipment," they said. "As long as the manufacturers can supply the desired planes and engines they are assured of more orders than they can fill."

U. S. Issues Yield 0.507 and 0.723 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The yield on two Treasury issues aggregating $100,099,000 on which bids were opened this week was equal to 0.507 per cent and 0.723 per cent, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Of the tenders invited $302,534,000 was applied for and $100,099,000 accepted. For the 128-day Treasury bills, maturing September 17, 1937, which was for $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $138,172,000, of which $50,072,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.826 to 99.812. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.820 and the average rate is about 0.507 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

For the 273-day Treasury bills, maturing February 9, 1938, which was for $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $164,362,000, of which $50,027,000 was accepted. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.452 and the average rate is about 0.723 per cent per annum on a bank discount basis.

Rheem Manufacturing Co. Offering Common Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The public is being offered 120,000 shares common stock of Rheem Manufacturing Company, makers of metal products, by Blyth & Co., Inc., and Greenwood-Raggio & Co. The offering price is $11 a share. Application has been made to list the issue on the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

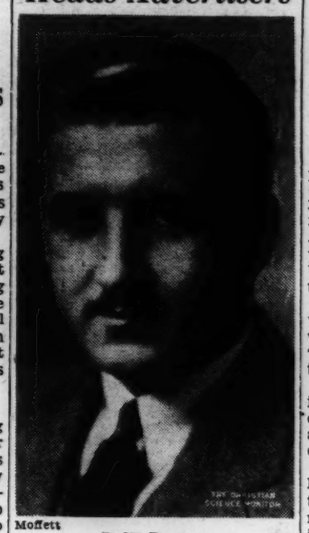
Proceeds will be used to discharge bank loans; to acquire a plant and equipment at Sydney, Australia; to reimburse the company's treasury for capital expenditures made in acquiring and equipping a plant at Houston, Texas, and to provide additional working capital.

Remington Rand Has Best Quarter Income

NEW YORK (AP) — Remington Rand, Inc., makers of office appliances, earned a net profit in the quarter ended March 31, last, of $1,732,068, equal to 98 cents a share on the outstanding common stock, James H. Rand, president, reports.

The figure, he said, was the largest for any three months' period in the company's history. In the like quarter of last year, net income totaled $1,140,822, or 62 cents a share. The company has plants at Middletown and Bridgeport, Conn., and elsewhere.

Heads Advertisers



Moffett

R. W. Dawson

Elected President of the Chicago Financial Advertisers Association. Mr. Dawson Is Vice-President of Albert Frank-Guenther Law, Inc. He Succeeds Charles Frye, Financial Advertising Manager of the Chicago Journal of Commerce

International Paper Net Is $1,746,577; Loss Shown Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For the first quarter of this year the International Paper & Power Company and subsidiaries, excluding the International Hydro-Electric System and its subsidiaries, report a net profit of $1,746,577 after all deductions. This was equivalent, after quarterly dividend requirements on the 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred stocks, to 18 cents each on 832,596 no-par shares of Class A stock. For the same part of 1936 the company reported a net loss of $402,674.

The quarter profit is equal, after quarterly dividend requirements of $1,148,067 on the new preferred stock, to 33 cents a share on 1,815,465 new common shares.

The profit for the first quarter, Richard J. Cullen, president, said was substantially larger than the figure for the period included in the budgeted earnings of $9,000,000 for the year 1937, as set forth in the company's application to the Securities and Exchange Commission for a report on the recaptilization plan.

Net sales in the first quarter were equal to $29,783,150, compared with $25,520,336 in the corresponding period of 1936, and total income was $30,048,436, against $25,750,140.

The pamphlet report for 1936 shows a net profit of $5,020,579, equal to $5.51 each on 909,855 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock, contrasted with a net loss of $3,323,432 for 1935. Net sales were $113,229,052, against $95,426,318.

The profit-and-loss deficit on Dec. 31 was $19,734,020, with preferred dividend arrears $36,480,720 on that date.

Current assets on Dec. 31 were $47,607,390, including $26,587,721 inventories at cost or market, whichever is lower, and $5,263,351 in cash. Current liabilities were $12,357,639, including $962,000 notes payable.

Int'l Nickel Net Shows Sharp Gain

TORONTO (CP)—The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited, reports net profit of $11,714,957 in the first quarter of 1937, compared with $9,836,446 in the preceding three months and $8,386,787 in the similar 1936 period.

Earnings equaled 77 cents per common share after allowing for preferred dividend, against 64 and 54 cents in the previous and corresponding quarters of 1936. Statement was made in United States currency.

Operating profit totaled $16,418,878 and other income $106,828. Allowance for taxes, depreciation and other expenses was $4,810,749. Administrative costs amounted to $418,990. Operating profit in the first quarter of 1936 was $11,456,398. Earned and capital surplus totaled $122,945,041 at March 31, against $120,502,643 at the end of 1936.

Current assets decreased $1,126,028 to $77,743,235 during the period while current liabilities at $15,259,232 were $2,120,712 higher. Working capital was $60,364,291, against $63,610,031 at the end of 1936. Cash was shown at $42,726,200, against $44,871,895. A new item of $8,479,919 representing Canadian and United States Government obligations held against retirement reserve was listed among assets.

California Wheat Crop Prospect Above Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—According to the first official estimates of winter wheat in California, the crop will be 14,909,000 bushels, compared with 13,731,000 bushels last year and a 1926-35 average of 11,192,000.

Barley growers report a planting of 1,018,000 acres, compared with 1,050,000 acres harvested last year. The crop, although late, is said to be in good condition. Flax planting is expected to equal the 42,000 acres of last year. Increases are indicated in the acreage of hay to be cut this year and in the planted acreage of potatoes, rice, grain, sorghum and beans, says the current business review of the Wells Fargo Bank.

Recapitalization Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of G. R. Kinney Company, at an adjourned special meeting, voted approval of the company's plan of recapitalization. George L. Smith, president, told stockholders that operations for the first four months of 1937 showed a definite improvement over the like period of 1936. Company operates several shoe factories and retail shoe stores in 36 states.

Civilization Needs Freer Trade Flow, Declares Banker

FRENCH LICK, Ind., May 13 (AP)—Civilization will go "completely bankrupt" unless world trade channels are cleared for a "freer flow of international goods," the Bankers Association for Foreign Trade was told here today by its President, W. F. Gephart, vice-president of the First National Bank, St. Louis.

Ernest G. Draper, assistant secretary of commerce, described "invisible" exports and imports as a "substantial part of our normal international business."

"Our most important 'invisible' import," Mr. Draper said in his address, which was read by an assistant, Amos E. Taylor, "is the total expenditure of our tourists abroad.

"The increase in our travel outlays abroad from $409,000,000 in 1935 to $495,000,000 in 1936 reflects a corresponding improvement in the income of the American people."

Mr. Gephart said "political and not economic considerations" have erected barriers to world commerce.

"The most disturbing aspect of the present situation," he declared, "is the mesmeric spell that seems to have been cast by dictators and semidictators over their people. Democracy is in an eclipse.

"But dictators, semidictators and even rulers of democracies must in the end rule by the consent of their people, and when their people realize more clearly that their general well-being is not served by all these restrictions on international trade the hypnotic spell will have been broken, and goods will flow again in greater volume to the benefit of all the people of the world."

Pointing to European spending for war armaments as a cloud on the foreign trade horizon, Mr. Gephart asserted that such spending constituted "uneconomic expenditures, for they do not permanently contribute to the well-being of the people."

The association is made up of American and Canadian bankers. Its sessions will continue through tomorrow.

Reorganization Plan Of Abitibi Power Co. Under Consideration

TORONTO, (CP)—R. S. McPherson, Liquidator of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, submitted an affidavit to F. H. Barlow, Master at Osgoode Hall, concerning the plan of Wood, Gundy and Company for reorganization of the Abitibi Company, in receivership since 1932. Earnings of Abitibi in the first quarter of 1937, before depreciation and bond interest, were $935,084, compared with $181,393 in the same period of 1936, he said.

Net earnings in 1937 were estimated at not less than $4,500,000 and indicated production and prices pointed to net earnings of $8,500,000 in 1938, he said.

Mr. Barlow who has charge of administration of the winding up act has given Mr. McPherson an order to proceed with negotiations with Wood, Gundy and Company on details of the reorganization offer.

Principal features of the proposal are:

1. Provision of nearly $9,000,000 of additional working capital.
2. Issuance of two types of new bonds totaling $37,960,200.
3. Exchange of each 7 per cent preferred share into 4¾ per cent common shares.
4. Exchange of each 6 per cent preferred share into 4¼ per cent new common shares.
5. Issue of one new common share for each 10 present shares.
6. Payment of unsecured creditors in any way the courts may direct.

Eastman Kodak Pays $2

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., declared a quarterly dividend of $2 a share on the common stock, compared with $1.50 in the previous quarter. It is payable July 2 to holders of record June 5.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est).. 2,000,000
Previous day..... 674,076
1937 vol. to date.....200,777,540
1936 vol. to date.....227,653,613

Numerous Issues Off 1 to 4 Points, Many to New Lows

NEW YORK, May 13 (AP)—Fresh labor difficulties in steel and motor centers today kicked the props from under the stock market.

Leading issues slumped 1 to 5 points generally with a few off much more in dealings that occasionally put the ticker tape behind. Numerous new lows for the year or longer were posted.

Industrials and utilities led the fast retreat. Rails held fairly well for a time, but they eventually met selling pressure. There were one or two attempts to rally the list, but volume dwindled and renewed declines put prices around their lowest levels near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

Strike Main Factor

Touching off the tumble in shares was the calling of a strike at plants of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company and threats of unionization difficulties for other independent steel concerns. It was the first major upset in the steel industry in 18 years.

United States Steel was among the first to slide. Trailing it were Bethlehem, National Steel, American Rolling Mill, Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, United States Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, International Nickel, J. I. Case, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Continental Oil, Texas Corporation, Loew's, Celotex, Cluett Peabody, International Paper & Power preferred and National Supply.

New 1937 bottoms were touched by Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Brooklyn Union Gas, National Power & Light, Seaboard Oil, Montgomery Ward, American Tobacco "B", Barnsdall, Penick & Ford and Paramount.

Only moderately in arrears were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway and Baltimore & Ohio. Some of the carriers subsequently canceled their declines.

Bonds Decline

The bond market shifted to lower levels today, touching most of the corporate liens of speculative rating as well as U. S. Governments.

Trading volume was light, although offerings came into the market more freely following a turn to weakness in the share list.

Losses ran to a point or more in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Western Union 5s and Pure Oil 4¼s. The fractionally lower group included loans of Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Illinois Central, International Hydro Electric, International Paper, Nickel Plate, and International Telephone.

Great Northern 4s held recent substantial gains and edged a bit higher. Chesapeake Corporation 5s, New York Central 5s and Walworth 4s also attracted slightly improved bids.

The federal list slid off early and at midday showed declines ranging from 1-32d to 77-32ds of a point.

Cuban loans and some of the South Americans retreated a little. Europeans were narrow.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market today closed quiet and trading was very light. Rayon and tobacco shares were firm. Oils also sold higher, but rubber was weak.

Paris: Stocks again declined sharply in the Bourse here. Suez Canal lost 355 francs and Royal Dutch 78.

Liverpool — After selling about 1½d. higher early in the day, wheat futures here became irregular and finished ⅜d. lower to ⅛d. higher. Cotton futures closed 7 to 8 points lower, prices declining on reports of rains in Texas and local selling; and the decline uncovered London and Continental stop orders.

Foreign Exchange

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94¼	$4.94¼	$4.8397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅜	4.2397
France—franc	.0448	.0448⅜	$
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1687¼	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2290½	.2290½	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4020	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5500	.5499½	$
Sweden—krona	.2549	.2548½	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2484	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2207½	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.1267
Greece—drachma	.0090¾	.0090¾	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Cs'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	$
Finland—finn'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2061
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	1.899
Port gal—escudo	.0451	.0451	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3045	.3045	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0645	.0650	.2060
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2060
Peru—sol	.2610	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2881	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3733	.3729	.6180
Java—florin	.5522	.5525	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3075	.3069	*
Shanghai—dol	.2993	.2988	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5837	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5010	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0025	1.0021	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury May 11: Receipts, $17,013,001.79; expenditures, $19,990,793.48; balance, $1,713,113,541.66; customs receipts for the month, $17,182,136.75. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,249,807,-116; expenditures, $8,514,009,196.43, including $2,452,544,891.68 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,264,-202,068.27; gross debt, $35,038,143,084.33, a decrease of $134,328.19 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,867,428,734.09, including $636,122,120.39 of inactive gold.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y July No. 3	2.51	2.51	2.47	2.47—.04	
World Sept. 37 No. 4	1.21½	1.22	1.18½	1.19—.04	
World March 38 No. 4	1.31	1.31	1.28	1.28—.04	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48¾	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48¾	48	48	— ¾
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	75½	75½	75½	—4½
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	34	17½	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅝
28⅝	24⅛	Adams-Millis (2)	4	25	24½	24½	— ⅝
36	30½	Addressog (.60g)	6	31½	31	31	— ½
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	7	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
81½	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	19	72¼	70	70	—2¼
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅝	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
5¾	3¾	Alleghany	40	3⅞	3⅝	3½	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	15	50½	48	48½	—1½
50	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	M'y 12
52½	40	Alleg pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	
45⅝	35½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	11	35½	34	34	—2
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	2	20	20	20	— ¾
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	226	224	224	—3½
33⅛	34½	Allied Mills (2g)	4	26½	26	26	— ½
21⅞	16⅜	Allied Strs (.20g)	50	16¼	15⅛	15⅛	—1
87⅛	58½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	60	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	38	62⅛	58½	58½	—3½
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	1	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅜
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	2	92½	92½	92½	—3½
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	86⅛	85	85	—6½
41⅜	22½	Am Bank N (¼g)	5	23	22	22	— ½
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	8	63	61	61	—1½
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	10	100½	97¾	98	—2¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	155½	155½	155½	M'y 12
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	14	53	50½	50⅝	—2⅞
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	88	88	88	—3
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	8	83	87	87	—2
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
108½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102	101¼	101¼	— ¾
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	17½	17	17	— ⅞
30⅜	24⅛	Am Comi Alco	3	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
33⅝	25½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	4	28	25¼	25½	—2¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	4	9	9	9	— ⅜
17	12	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pow	43	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅝
58⅞	42	Am & FP $6 pf	3	41	41	41	—1⅛
68⅞	50	Am & FP $7 pf	2	49½	49	49	—1
38½	20¼	Am & FP 2pf	15	21	19	19	—3½
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	18	17¼	17¼	— ¾
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	14	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	3	41¾	40½	40½	— ¾
52⅜	42	Am Hom Pr (2.40a)	*1	43	43	43	— 1⅛
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	3⅛	3	3	— ½
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	M'y 12
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	4	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅞
58⅞	43	Am Loco	8	46½	43⅛	43⅛	—3⅜
125	108	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	109	M'y 12
29⅜	21¼	Am M & Fdy (½g)	12	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
13⅜	9	Am M&Met (.30g)	6	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	7	49	46¾	46¾	—3½
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	67	9½	8½	8½	—1
87⅛	58½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	61	61	61	—2½
72½	51½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	53	52¾	52¾	—1¼
29½	21	Am R & St S (.60)	106	21½	20¼	20¾	— ⅝
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	87	33¾	31¾	32	—2¼
36	28	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	29½	29¼	29¼	
29	22	Am Seating	3	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¾
105¾	81¼	Am Sm & R (1½g)	54	84	79⅝	79⅝	—4⅞
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	142	142	142	— ¾
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	
67½	58¾	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58¾	57½	58	— ¾
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	65	51¾	48⅞	48⅞	—3
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	6	21	20½	20½	—1¼
56⅞	45	Am Sug Ref (2)	8	45½	44	44	—1½
143¾	129⅞	Am Sug pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'y 10
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅞
187	160¼	Am Tel&Tel (9)	34	165	163	164½	—1¼
99	77¾	Am Tob (5)	7	77	76	76	—2
99⅞	79½	Am Tob B (5)	17	79	76¾	77	—3
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	129	128¼	128¼	—1¾
20¼	13½	Am Type Fdrs	25	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
29½	18	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	78	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1¼
107	97½	Am W W lpf (6)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	—1¼
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	12	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	— ½
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	4	62	61	61	—1
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	53	13	12¼	12⅜	— ⅝
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	—1¼
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	168	50⅝	47¾	47¾	—2¾
97	79	Anac W&C (1⅛g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¾
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10⅛	5½	A P W Paper	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
40	27	Arch-Daniels-M (1g)	7	43¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅞
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	2	109¼	108¾	108¾	—1
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	97	10¾	10	10¼	— ½
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	92	83½	83½	—2½
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101	101	101	— ¾
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	13	58¼	57½	58¼	— ¾
16¼	12¼	Arnold Const (⅝g)	3	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¾
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	14	16⅞	16½	16½	— ½
101	94	Assd DGd 1pf (6)	*1	94	94	94	M'y 6
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49¾	Assoc Invest (2)	2	52	51½	51½	— ⅜
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	171	90¼	85½	86⅞	—2⅞
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	8	100	99¾	99¾	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	45	50½	46½	47	—2⅝
79	23	Atl G & W In	2	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
44	34	Atl G & W In pf	2	34	32½	32½	2
37	29¼	Atl Refin (1)	38	29½	28	28½	—1¼
116½	109¾	AtlRefin pf (4)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 12
8½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	25	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+ ½
94	71½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70	70	70	—1
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	4	13¾	13¾	— ¼
36¾	27½	Auburn Auto	18	28½	22¾	23¾	—4¼
9½	6¼	Aust Nich	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	55	6⅞	6	6	— ⅜

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	13	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	12	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	1	90	90	90	—6½
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 3
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	132	33⅜	31⅜	31⅞	—1⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	8	36½	36⅜	36⅜	—1½
45	40	Banc & Ar (2½)	4	40	38½	38½	—1½
43⅜	31	Barber Co(¼g)	*12	31¾	30⅜	30¾	—1¼
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	3	25	24½	24½	—2¼
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	50	26⅛	24⅝	24⅞	—1⅜
20¼	15	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	6	15	14¼	14¼	— ¼
28¾	23⅜	Beatrice Cr (1g)	7	24	22½	22½	—1⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pfww (5)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'y 12
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	109	109	109	—1
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	4	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	M'y 12
30½	20¼	Bendix Aviat (½g)	21	20	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	16	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
62¾	50½	Beng & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	130	82⅞	78½	79	—3⅝
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	117	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	117	117	117	— ½
69¾	5?	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	3	53½	53	53	—2
38	23	Black & D (½g)	2	30	29½	29½	—1⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	23	24½	23¾	23¾	—1¼
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	32	34⅜	32½	32½	—2⅞
48½	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)		41¾	41	41	—1
28	24½	Borden (1.60)	*21	25⅜	25	25	— ½
43⅞	38⅞	Borg-Warner	40	42¾	40¾	40¾	+1½
15¾	8½	Boston & Me	11	13¼	12	12	—1¼
4½		Botany C M A		2⅞	⅞	2⅞	
23¼	15	Bridgept Brs (.60)	20	16½	15⅜	15⅜	—1
59⅞	44¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	19	44	41¼	41¼	—3
53½	43⅛	Briggs & Str (3)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	—2¼
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)		42¾	42¾	42¾	M'y 12
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23	23	23	M'y 10
53	27⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	13	29½	28¾	23¾	— ⅜
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T pf (6)	5	81	80	80	—2
25¾	32¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	14	32⅛	31	31	—1⅜
30	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46⅛	46½	46½	M'y 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
25¼	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	8	16¾	16	16	—1¼
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	38	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ⅜
98	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	22	8¾	8	8⅛	— ⅜
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	14	31	31	31	—1½
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Wtch (4a)	6	54	51½	51½	—3¼
35⅜	26	Burr Ad M (.80)	9	26¾	25¾	25¾	—1
11¾	7	Bush Term	5	8⅛	8	8	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	2	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
36¼	29¼	Butler Bro pf (1½)	*8	29¾	29	29½	— ⅝
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	21	5⅛	4¾	4¾	— ¼
33¾	22¼	Byers Co	14	22½	21	21½	—1¼
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	6	28¾	27½	27½	— ¾

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	38	37¾	38	M'y 11
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 12
8¾	5½	Callahan Z-Ld	55	3⅝	3½	3¼	— ¼
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	50	13⅜	12½	12⅝	— ⅞
37⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	8	28¼	26¾	26¾	—2¼
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	48	26⅞	25½	25½	—1⅜
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	76	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	48½	48½	48½	—1¼
18½	15	Cap Adm A	1	15¾	14¾	14¾	—1⅜
9½	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
176½	138	Case (JI)	9	160	154	155	—9
100	85½	Caterpil Trac (2)	*4	88	87½	88	— ¾
40¾	26⅜	Celanese (¾g)	154	38½	36¼	36¼	—1⅝
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
38¼	26½	Celotex	6	40	39	39½	—1½
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33	32½	32½	— ½
12⅝	7½	Cent Fdy	26	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
41⅞	27½	Cent RR NJ	1	27¾	27½	27¾	M'y 12
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	3	14½	14	14	—1
14½	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
86⅝	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	45	63¾	60	60	—3½
23⅝	15½	Certain-teed	15	15⅞	15	15	— ¾
60½	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	4	54	53½	53½	—1½
48	26	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	M'y 8
68⅞	56⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	72	56⅜	55½	55⅞	— ⅜
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'y 10
90½	78⅜	Ches Corp (3)	15	80	77½	80	
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	1	3¼	2¾	2¾	— ¾
13½	6⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
6⅜	3½	Chi & NW	12	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	3	14	12⅞	13	—1
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
18¼	12	Chi Gt W pf	22	12⅝	12	12⅜	— ⅜
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	34½	24½	24½	—3
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	8	2¼	2½	2½	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP & P pf	23	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
33	21	Chi Pneu T	18	24¼	23	24	—1
70½	58¾	Chi Pn T pf (⅞k)	3	56½	56¼	56¼	—3¼
3¾	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	13	2⅞	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	6	6	6	— ¼
10¼	6¾	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	7	7	7	— ¼
27½	19¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	2	19½	19	19	— ½
23½	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	2	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
15¾	12¼	Childs Co	11	13	12¼	12⅜	— ⅜
135½	109½	Chrysler (3½g)	*219	111¾	106½	107½	—4¼

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	13	19¾	19¼	19½	— ½
10⅜	7	City Strs	4	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	37¼	36	36	—1¾
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	10	38	37	37	—3
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	90	86	86	—6½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	7	153½	149	149	—4½
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'y 5
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	31	20¾	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	M'y 12
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	15	54½	52⅜	52½	—2½
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	36½	35	35	—1⅜
20⅞	12½	Colum G&E1 (.20g)	151	12¾	12	12	— ½
108¾	93¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	94	94	94	M'y 11
39½	31	Colum P wtc (1a)	9	33½	32	32	—2
46⅛	41	Colum P pf (2¾)	*1	40¼	40¼	40¼	—1⅛
125⅜	112⅛	Colum Carb (4a)	1	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	M'y 12
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	62½	60½	61	—2¾
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y 11
80⅛	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	37	67	63½	63½	—4
120	106	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	—2¼
21¼	14⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	13	15	14⅜	14¾	— ¼
4½	2½	Comwith & Sou	52	2⅝	2½	2½	
75⅝	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	9	51	50	50⅛	—2⅞
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	4	15½	15½	15½	— ¾
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	9	37½	37	37½	—1
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	16	16	16	M'y 6
18⅜	12¼	Consol Cigar	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
13¼	8½	Con Coal	19	11¼	10½	10⅝	—1
49⅞	36¼	Con Edis (1g)	84	36⅛	34⅞	35	—1¼
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	9	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	5	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	13	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	124	15¼	14¾	14⅝	— ⅜
105⅞	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y 3
10⅝	6⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	7	6	6	6	— ¼
1⅝	¾	Con Text	47	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Contain Corp (1.20)	3	6	32¼	30¼	30⅜	—1¾
37¾	23	Cont Bak A	23	23½	22½	22½	—1⅞
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	68	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
109¾	95	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	M'y 6
69⅛	50⅝	Con Can (3)	26	53¾	53¼	53¾	—3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Off—Curb Issues Generally Weak

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Associated Gas Earns $2,656,111 In the Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Associated Gas & Electric Company reports a consolidated balance of income of $2,656,111 in 1936 after interest, depreciation, amortization, federal income taxes and other charges, comparing with $308,813 in 1935.

Gross revenues of the system during 1936 aggregated $115,810,346, against $93,215,717 in the preceding year. The figures are on a "since aequisition" basis, and include revenues of acquired properties since actual date of acquisition.

Revenues Increase

On the basis of "earning power," which includes properties acquired irrespective of dates of acquisition, the system reported a consolidated balance of income of $3,122,809 in 1936, while total revenues were $118,119,484, as compared with $110,178,621 in 1935.

On the "since acquisition" basis, the company reported total operating expenses and maintenance of $59,161,101 in 1936, comparing with $48,319,901 in the year previous.

Tax provisions totaled $12,508,493, against $9,799,411 in 1935, an increase of about 10 per cent. Gross operating income amounted to $34,947,418, as compared with $27,014,588 in the preceding year.

President of the company, J. I. Mange, stated in a letter to stockholders that the system made substantial progress in 1936.

"Electric and gas output reached new high levels and revenues showed encouraging increases. Serious legal matters were settled, and the exchanges under the plan of rearrangement of debt capitalization, which was inaugurated in 1933, reached $200,000,000," Mr. Mange said. He added that further progress had been made in simplifying the corporate structure and in assimilating new properties acquired in 1935.

It was indicated by Mr. Mange that the system has no intention of complying with the provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935. He remarked that soon after Judge Mack's decision holding the registration features of the act constitutional in the Electric Bond and Share case "a few holding companies decided to register, but not so the great majority, including the Associated Gas and Electric Company."

Taxes Increase

"Taxes," commented Mr. Mange, "showed an increase of about 10 per cent in 1936 over 1935. These total taxes, on an 'earning power' basis, amounted to $2.82 a share on the company's Class A stock. They were also equivalent to $657 per regular employee, or to 39 per cent of the total pay roll. They amounted to $8.12 for each customer of the system. After provision for taxes there were not enough earnings left to pay any dividends on either preferred, preference, Class A or common stocks of the Associated Gas and Electric Company."

New construction expenditures in 1936 totaled $16,400,000, as compared with $11,300,000 in 1935. Rural electrification activities, the report added, resulted in the construction of 2743 miles of line, bringing service to 13,097 rural customers.

The consolidated income account of Associated Gas and Electric Company and subsidiaries, on a "since acquisition" basis, for 1936 and 1935, compares as follows:

	1936	1935
Gross revenues	$115,810,346	$93,215,717
Operating expenses	59,161,101	48,319,901
Taxes	12,508,493	9,799,411
Operating income	34,947,418	27,014,588
Gross income	36,412,379	28,705,330
Deductions from inc.	30,621,348	23,998,477
Fixed int of A.G&E.	3,435,418	4,398,040
Balance	2,656,111	308,813

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	18.21	19.37
Affiliated F Inc	10.04	10.99
Amerex Holding	27.50	29.00
Am Business Shrs	1.20	1.32
Am Equip Inc	1.09	1.21
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.57	.77
Broad St Inv	34.45	36.84
Bullock Fund	21.00	22.75
Can Inv Fund	4.40	4.80
Century Shrs Tr	25.28	27.19
Chain St Inv Corp	2.25	2.75
Chain St Investors	26.76	28.46
Dividend Shrs	1.90	2.05
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.47	24.38
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.92	17.27
Equity Corp $3 pf *	37.50	40.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	26.48	28.53
Fundamental Investors Inc	23.63	24.95
Gen Investors Tr	6.77	7.36
Incorp Investors	24.66	—
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	44.25	44.25
Maryland Fund	9.70	10.62
Mass Investors Tr	27.69	29.38
Mutual Invest	15.72	17.18
Nation Wide Voting	1.99	2.15
New England Fund	18.15	19.52
Northern Secur	67.00	75.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	5.50	7.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	—	—
Railway & Light Sec	21.00	23.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	105.50	—
Repub Invest Fund	1.40	1.55
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	10.00	11.75
Spencer Trask Fund	20.81	21.45
Stand Util Inc	.79	.85
State Street Invest	116.00	119.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.89	.99
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.46	1.62
Wellington Fund	19.42	21.19
World Investment Tr	10.30	11.14
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.25	8.12½
Corp Tr A A Mod	2.78	—
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.58	—
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.58	—
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	2.37	—
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.33	—
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.13	—
Diversified Tr C	5.00	—
Diversified Trust	7.15	7.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.15	6.88
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.12½	63.37½
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.68	—
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.43	—
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.37	—
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.17	—
Nation Wide Sec	4.38	4.48
Repres Tr Shrs	13.57	14.07
Super of Am Tr AA	2.70	...
Super of Am Tr BB	2.70	...
Super of Am Tr C	7.82	...
Super of Am Tr D	7.82	...
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.75	17.25
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.54	2.64
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	10.12½	11.12½
First Boston Corp	33.00	34.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	4.75	5.62½
Keystone Custodian Funds		
Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
Bonds		
B-1	36.87 39.97	K-2 25.56 27.93
B-2	30.39 33.25	**Common /Stocks**
B-3	21.76 23.81	S-1 39.66 43.28
B-4	14.60 16.10	S-2 26.39 28.95
Preferred Stocks		S-3 23.10 25.34
S-1	25.35 27.83	S-4 12.49 13.83

*Ex-dividend.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg. Net
June	15.90	15.90	15.46	15.52	—.50
Sept	16.35	16.35	15.89	15.93	—.50

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s 43-45	105.30	105.27	105.30
5 4s 44-54	110.22	110.22	110.22
2 3¾s 46-56	109.2	109.2	109.2
10 3⅜s 40-43 June	105.19	105.19	105.19
16 3⅜s 43-47	106.6	106.6	106.6
3 3⅜s 41-43 Mch	106.19	106.18	106.19
49 3¼s 41	106.14	106.10	106.12
3 3¼s 44-46	105.25	105.24	105.25
202 3¼s 46-49	104.8	104.6	104.8
25 3¼s 49-52	103.26	103.26	103.6
1 3s 46-48	103.19	103.19	103.19
34 3s 51-55	102.7	102.2	102.6
121 2⅞s 55-60	100.16	100.9	100.13
70 2⅞s 45-47	102.5	102.2	102.5
136 2⅞s 48-51	100.8	100.3	100.6
20 2⅞s 51-54	99.12	99.19	99.10
11 2⅞s 56-59	99.9	99.8	99.9
5 2½s 49-53	97.15	97.11	97.14

Federal Farm Mortgage

2 3s 47	102.20	102.20	102.20
31 3s 49	101.26	101.23	101.23
25 3¼s 64	102.16	102.16	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

21 3s A52	101.17	101.12	101.16
16 2¾s 49	100	99.26	99.26
1 2¼s 42-44	99.10	99.10	99.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Adams Exp 4s '48	101	101	101
2 Adams Exp 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
6 Alleghany 5s '44	99½	99	99
2 Alleghany 5s '49	92	92	92
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	62¼	62¼	62¼
10 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
45 Am & For P 5s 2030	81	79¼	79¼
15 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106½	106⅜	106⅜
2 Am Int 5½s '49	105½	105½	105½
13 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112¾	113
9 Am T & T 3¾s '66	107⅝	107½	107½
4 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
18 Am T & T 3¼s '61	98	97⅞	98
10 Am W W & E 6s '75	104½	104½	104½
8 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
11 Aug Del 4s '57	97¼	96¾	96¾
1 Aust Del 4s '57	97¼	96¾	96¾
15 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
10 Arm 4½s '39	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
5 Armstrong C 4s '50	104	104	104
4 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	109	109	109
38 AT & SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109½
4 AT & SF adj 4s '95 st	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 AT & SF 4s 1909-55	105½	105½	105½
4 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
1 Atl Knox & Cin 4s '55	113	113	113
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103	103	103
3 ACL cit 4s '52	93⅞	93¾	93¾
20 A C Line 4½s '64	92¾	91½	92
4 A C Line 5s '45	104	103¾	103¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	51	51	51
17 Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	75	75	75
2 Bald Loco 5s '40 Asd	105	105	105
11 B & O rfg 6s '95	99½	99¼	99¼
1 B & O 1st 5s '48	114¼	114¼	114¼
8 B & O rfg 5s '95	86¾	86¾	86¾
6 B & O 5s '96 F	85¾	85⅜	85⅜
1 B & O 5s 2000 D	85	85	85
34 B & O cv 4½s '60	77	76⅛	76¼
49 B & O 4s '48	106⅝	106	106⅛
5 B & O 5s S W '50	104⅛	104⅛	104¼
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	111	111	111
3 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118½	118½	118½
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104¼	104⅛	104¼
14 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95⅝	95	95
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	84¼	84	84
1 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	26½	26½	26½
11 BotConMills 6½s '34	27½	27	27
7 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	100½	100⅜	100⅜
8 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	92¾	92	92
7 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	105	104½	105
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	97	97	97
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105½	105½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	87	87	87
1 Bush Term 5s '55	60	60	60
1 Bush Term 4s '52	88	88	88
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	61	61	61
3 Cal Pack 5s '40	105	105	105
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	24½	24½	24½
2 Can Sou 5s '62	114¼	114¼	114¼
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112	112	112
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
8 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107	107
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¼	102	102
19 Can Pac 4s 'perp	94¼	93	93¾
1 Can B Un Pac 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	155	155	155
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	19⅞	19	19
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19¾	19	19
6 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Cen New Eng 4s '61	70	70	70
23 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅞	99½	99½
1 Cen Pac 1st '49	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Cen R R 4s '87	68	65	65
7 ChampionPaF 4¾s50	105½	105¼	105¼
14 Chesap Corp 5s '47	127⅜	126½	126⅝
10 Ches Corp 5s '44	111¾	111½	111¾
21 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	96¾	96¾
10 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	57	57	57
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109	109	109
6 CB&Q 5s 'Ill '49	109½	-09	109
11 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106¼	-05¾	106
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	36½	36½	36½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36½	36½	36½
38 Chic Gt West 4s '59	44½	42⅞	42⅞
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	17	16	16
2 CM&StP 4½s '89C	64½	64	64½
2 CM&StP gen 4s '89	58¾	58¾	58¾
52 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	29⅜	28⅛	28½
69 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	9⅞	9½	9½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s'87	44	43⅛	43⅝
45 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	18⅜	17¾	18
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Chi & NW 4s'87	42½	42½	42½
12 Chi & NW 3½s'87	39½	39½	39½
6 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	20	19½	19½
30 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	12	11½	11½
10 C R I & P 4s'88	36¼	36	36
23 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	20½	20½	20½
1 CRI & P rfg4½s'34ct	17½	17½	17½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s'44	106½	106¼	106½
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
10 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
7 Ch & W Ind 4¼s'62	101⅜	101½	101½
30 Ch & W Ind 4½s'52	103⅝	103½	103½
10 Childs Co 5s'43	89	88½	89
12 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	100	99¾	99¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 CCC & StL 5s'63 D		105	
	Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 CCC&StL 4½s'77	95½	95¼	95
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 ClevUn Term 5s'73 x	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Col & So 4½s'80	64¾	64¼	64¼
1 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	103½	103½	103½
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	106	106	106
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	98½	98½	98½
2 Com'l Inv Tr 5½s'51	101	101	101
13 Con Coal Del 5s'60	70	69½	69⅞
3 Con Edis 3¼s'46	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Con Edis 3½s'65	103	102⅞	103
2 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107½	107½	107½
39 Con Oil 3½s'51	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
21 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	105½	105½	105½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Container 5s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Crane Co 3¾s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Crown Will 6s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	51⅞	49½	49½
2 Cuba RR 7½s'36 ct	60	60	60
4 Cuba RR 5s '52	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
9 Dayton PL 3½s '60	103¾	103½	103¾
14 Del Hud rfg 4s '43	90¾	90¾	90¾
28 D & R G 4s'36	28	27½	27¾
8 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
1 D & R G West 5s '78	24½	24½	24½
2 D Moin & Ft 6s 5s'35ct	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 Det Ed 3½s '66	104	104	104
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113	113	113
2 Duluth SSS&A 5s '37	55	55	55
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104⅛	10 ⅛	104⅛
15 ECFtS&EM 4s '36 ct	51½	51	51
1 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	112	112	112
27 El Auto Lite 4s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 ElPacoNatGas4½s'51	103	103	103
14 Erie rfg 5s '67	81	79¾	80
53 Erie rfg 3s '75	80½	79	79
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	99⅛	99	99
1 Erie 1st El 4s '96	83¾	83¼	83¼
1 Erie & Jer 6s '55	117½	117½	117½
4 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	102	102	102
17 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13½	13½	13½
2 Gal H&H 5½s'38	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Gen Cable 5½s'47	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 GenMotAccept3s'46	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
6 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	100⅜	100	100
2 GenStlCasti5½s'49	85	84½	84½
10 Goodrich 4½s'56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
6 Goodrich 6s'45	105	105	105
13 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104½	104⅜	104⅜
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117	117
2 Gt Nor 6s '36	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104½	104½	104½
52 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	103¼	102½	102½
21 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111¾	111⅝	111¾
19 Gt Nor 4s'46G	134	132	132
26 Gt Nor 4s '46H	109¼	108⅞	2387⅝
11 Gt Nor 3¾s	93⅜	92⅜	93⅜
1 G Bay & W deb B	10¾	10¾	10¾
11 Gulf M&N 5s '50	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	101	101	101
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	93½	93½	93½
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91	90¾	90¾
10 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'49	102½	102½	102½
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	47½	47	47
15 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	75	74⅜	74⅜
13 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	31	30⅛	30⅛
12 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	104¾	104¾	104¾
13 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	98½	98⅛	98⅛
11 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	75	74	74
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	86	86
10 Ill Cen 4s '53	81½	81	81
15 ICG&StL&NO 5s '63 A	84	83⅞	83⅞
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	78	78	78
12 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
19 Interb R Tr 6s '32	26	26	26
51 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	74	72¾	73½
20 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	72¾	71¾	71¾
78 Interlake Iron 4s '47	100½	98⅝	98⅝
27 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	13½	12⅞	12⅞
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	36¼	36	36
48 Int Hydro El 6s '44	75	72	73
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80	80	80
12 Int Paper 6s '55	98	98	98
10 Int Paper 5s '47	100⅞	100½	100½
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'57	95½	95¾	95¾
8 Int TT cv 4½s'39	81½	81½	81½
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	65	65	65
14 Int T&T 5s '55	68½	68¼	68½
57 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	81⅜	73¼	77⅞
16 Jones & L St 4¼s'61	102	101⅞	101⅞
9 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	55	53½	53½
15 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	51½	51	51
1 K C South 3s '50	87	87	87
1 K C Term 4s '60	107	107	107
1 Keith B F 6s '46	98½	98½	98½
7 Kresge Found 4s '48	106	106	106
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	83	83	83
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	60¼	60	60¼
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
22 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	34	33¾	33¾
7 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	39	38½	38½
13 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	96½	96	96
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '44	97½	97½	97½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5½ '64	57½	57½	57½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	64½	64½	64½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	60	59	59
1 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	102½	102½	102½
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	120½	120½	120½
21 Lows 3½s '46	98⅜	98	98
4 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
10 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93½	93	93
7 Louis & N 4s '40	106⅝	106⅜	106⅞
2 Manat Sug 7½s '42	62	62	62
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	37	37	37
1 Marion StShov6s '47	92½	92½	92½
1 McKes⅜Rob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	107	107	107
6 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	337¾	373¼	373¼
2 M & St L rfg 5s '62	5¼	5	5
2 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	22½	222½	22½
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	18½	18½	18½
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	18	18	18
3 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	26½	26½	26½
12 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	24½	24	24
4 Mo-Ill 5s '59	57	57	57
3 M-K Tex 5s '62A	78	78	78
9 M-K-Tex2a| 5s '67	66	66	66
35 Mo Pac 5½s '49	15¾	15	15¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	42⅞	442	42
58 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	42¼	41¼	41¼
2 Mo Pas 5s '78 G	42	42	42
52 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20	19	19
4 Mo Pac 5s '80 B	42	41¾	41¾
4 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	42⅛	41¼	41¼
7 Mob & D 4½s '77	31	31	31
1 Monongah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
1 MonWPaPubServ 6s'65	103	103	103
5 Mont Con 6s '37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	94⅞	94¾	94¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	98	97⅞	97⅞
1 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	89¾	89	89
7 NashCha&St L 4s '78	92⅞	92¾	92¾
13 Nassau El 4s '51	51	51	51
1 Nat Steel 4s '65	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
1 N Eng R R 5s '45	70	70	70
1 N J Pow & L 4½s'60	106½	106½	106½
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	92	92	92
5 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	96½	96½	96½
15 N Pac Ter Co 3½s '52	92	92	92
3 N O Tex & M 5s '54	54¼	54¼	54¼
14 N O Tex & M 5s '54 B	53	53	53
9 N Y & Q E & P 3½s'65	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝
5 N Y C cv 6s '44	106	105¾	105⅞
71 N Y C rfg 5s 2013	97¾	97¼	97¼
30 N Y C 4½s 2013 A	99½	99¼	99¼
330 N Y C 4½s '52	108⅛	107¼	107¾
1 N Y C 3¾s'46	102	102	102
14 N Y C & H R 4½s 2013	89	88⅜	88⅜
7 N Y C & H R 4s'42	106⅝	106½	106½
13 N Y C & H R 3½s '97	96⅜	95½	95½
1 N Y C La Sh 3½s'98	91	91	91
23 N Y Chi & St L 6s '38	100	99⅞	99⅞
4 N Y Chi & StL5½s'74 A	99½	99¼	99¼
38 N Y Ch & St L 4½s '78	87¾	87	87
7 N Y Dock Co 5s '38	60½	60½	60½
9 N Y Dock Co 4s '51	60	60	60
2 N Y Edis 3¼s'65	99⅞	99½	99½
1 N Y Greenwd L 5s '48	99½	99½	99½
2 N Y Lack & W 4½s'57	104½	104½	104½
12 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	45¼	44½	45¼
7 NY NH & H 4½s'67	43¾	43	43
8 NY NH & H 4s '55	38¼	37¼	37¼
4 NY NH & H 4s '56	37⅛	37	37
3 NY NH & H 4s '57	28¼	27½	27½
1 NY NH & H 3½s'56	38	38	38
1 NY NH & H con 4s '54	34½	34½	34½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	26¾	26½	26½
16 NY O & W gen 4s '55	17½	17	17
2 N Y Steam 5s '56	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 N Y Steam 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
1 N Y Trap 6s '46 st	92½	92½	92½
61 NY W&Bost 4½s46	14⅝	13¾	13¾
5 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107¼	107	107
17 Niagara Falls P 3½s66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
20 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103⅛	102¼	102¼
5 Norf & W 4s '96	115¼	115⅛	115⅛
13 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	102⅜	103
10 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	104	104	104
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Nor Pac 4½s2047	99	99	99
23 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	-04½	104½
1 Oh Pub Svc 7½s '46	112½	112½	112½
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	112	112	112
3 Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
21 Or-Wash RR&N 4s61	105¾	104	105
7 Otis Stl 4½s '62

Labor Leader Wins in Newark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., May 13—Vincent Joseph Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the New Jersey Federation of Labor, stood high man for this city's Mayor today as final returns from Tuesday's municipal election gave him 400 votes more than Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein as both were elected to the five-man Newark City Commission. If custom is followed, Mr. Murphy will get the office, but the designation rests with the commissioners. Three of these, including Mr. Ellenstein, were re-elected and according to one report were agreed on keeping the present Mayor in office for another four years, when the body meets to organize on May 18.

The Newark election, which saw Mr. Murphy and Joseph F. Byrne Jr. defeat two incumbents, Anthony F. Minisi and Reginald I. Parnell, constituted the high spot in state-wide municipal balloting this week. Elsewhere all went by old-time political rote, with Mayor Frank Hague, New Jersey Democratic leader, triumphant in Jersey City voting, his five-man municipal commission winning handily.

In Newark, however, the last four years have been troublous, with city affairs under grand jury investigation and with Mr. Parnell, director of parks and public property, a storm center in the situation.

Mr. Murphy succeeds to one of the vacated seats with considerable cheer. He receives no salary for his federation secretaryship and has a wife and three children to support on his modest income as chief of the local plumbers' union.

He takes the "mayor talk" of his friends without excitement, glad enough of the $7500 salary the commissionership means and the "bigger opportunity" ahead to help the workingman in Newark.

"I polled the highest vote because labor knows I will give it a square deal," he said. "Even as a city commissioner I can do my stuff. I'm going to start to agitate right away for a local labor board similar to the National Labor Relations Board to investigate labor troubles here.

"I intend also to drive against the thousands of home workshops in Newark, where women and children labor at home under appalling conditions for a pittance in competition with legitimate business."

Tammany Chief Back in Saddle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 13—James J. Dooling, chief of Tammany Hall, returned to the Seventeenth Street Wigwam today, after 10 months of absence for physical reasons, during which there was launched a series of attacks on his leadership. The chieftain's return had not been preannounced, but within an hour of his arrival at the Wigwam the lobbies and offices outside his sanctum were thriving with district leaders and ambitious rank-and-filers eager to shake his hand.

It was the occasion for Mr. Dooling's further iteration that he had no thought of resigning his leadership. He relegated all such reports to the "poppycock" barrel.

"I wonder what they'll think up to talk about now?" he said. "I am back at the old stand, ready for anything. I am planning to confer with leaders on candidates for Mayor, and I'll talk to any or all of them, any time, any place."

"Have you a candidate for Mayor?" he was asked.

"Yes, but I shall submit his name to a conference of leaders."

"What about Mayor LaGuardia—do you think he is a pushover?"

Mr. Dooling shook his head. "No," he said. "I think he will be a hard candidate to beat. But with a united Democratic Party in this city, we can do it."

On Mr. Dooling's return from a holiday in the South, two weeks ago, his statement on organization candidates for Mayor was that he was "for anyone who can beat LaGuardia."

Henceforth the leader will be in his office two days a week, he said, determined to see that Tammany Hall enjoys its usual major representation when the Democratic municipal ticket is made up and daring his enemies of the city machine to try to unseat him.

Southern Printmakers Exhibit at Birmingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An exhibition of the Southern Printmakers was held recently in the Birmingham Public Library. From Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, San Diego, the Virgin Islands and Montreal came prints and etchings. Eighty new members of Southern Printmakers exhibited including Leo J. Meissner, B. F. Morrow, Stow Wengenroth and Joseph Margulies.

Also showing at the library recently, under auspices of the Birmingham Art Club was the Whitney Museum collection of oil paintings.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world. All time is eastern standard:

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmission, E. S. T.
YV5RO	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	4:45-9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	5.94	8 p. m.-midnight.
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	5 to 10:30 p. m.
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
HP5K	Colon, Panama	49.96	6.00	6 to 9 p. m.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	8 a. m.-midnight.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10-mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7-10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	5-10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	10 p. m.-1 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	9-10 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
CXA-4	Montevideo, Uruguay	48.98	6.12	2-9 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m.-midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	8 a. m.-mid.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	4-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	6 p. m.-midnight
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	3:30-10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.05	6.24	5:15-9:15 p. m.
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.88	6.40	7-11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	Sun., 5:45-7:45 p. m.; Tues., 9:20-11:20 p. m.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	9-11:30 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	43.80	6.85	8:40-10:40 a. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6-8 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	32.08	9.35	Mon. at 8 a. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.65	9.48	7:30 p. m. daily; Mon., 8-8:40 p. m.; Tues., Fri., 9-9:40 p. m.
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	Noon-6; 6:20-8:30 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays
LKJ-1	Jelov Norway	31.50	9.52	Near 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.53	4-7 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m.-mid.
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.54	9.54	5:30-7 a. m. irregular
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid.-5:15 a. m.; 6-11 a. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
HJ2ABQ	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-9 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	6-10 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	11 a. m.-7 p. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-9:15 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5-10:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	6-7:35 p. m. (try 11.81)
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 3:30-6 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3-10:30 p. m.
T14NRH	Heredia, Costa Rica	31.02	9.67	9-10; 11:30 p. m.-mid.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m.-midnight
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	4:30-9:30 p. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.20	9.93	4-7 p. m. irregular
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30-3 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.14	10.66	4-5 p. m.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m., irregular
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
HBO	Geneva, Switzerland	26.31	11.40	Sat., 6:45-8 p. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m.-midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	5:15-7 p. m.; 9-mid.
	Saigon, Indo-China	25.58	11.73	5:30-9:30 a. m., irregular
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m.; 4:50-11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	2-11 p. m.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	2:30-3:30; 4-5 p. m.
OER-2	Vienna, Austria	25.42	11.80	2-5 p. m. (6 p. m. Sat.)
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	3-5 p. m.; Sun., 1:15-2:30 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:40-10:30 a. m.; 11:30 a. m.-12:20 p. m.; 12:40-5:45 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	7 a. m.-3:30 p. m.
OLR-4A	Prague, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30-4 p. m.; Mon., Thurs., 8-10 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	6-9 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	10:15 a. m.-5 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6-7, 10-11 a. m.; Wed., 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30-12:30 p. m., irregular
4RB	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.54	Sun., 6:45-8 p. m.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irregular
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30-10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	5:45-noon; 4-6 p. m.; 6:20-8:30; 9-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	8 a. m.-6 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50-11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8-11:30 a. m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8-9:50 a. m.; 2-2:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	5-10 a. m.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-2:45 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.65	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
DJR	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m.-5 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	12:15-2:45 p. m.; 5-6 p. m.
PLE	Bandoeng, Java	15.93	18.83	5:30-10:30 a. m., irregular
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	6-8 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	6:30-11 a. m.

Armaments Race—And What Follows?

(Continued From Page 1)

France and the other Allies, the case becomes stronger still, for it means that even rich and prosperous and "sated" nations can become a cause of war, and that therefore to insure "satiation" is not to ensure peace.

As a matter of simple history Britain and Germany in August of 1914 had no important unresolved differences. All the specific questions like those arising out of the Baghdad railway and Morocco had been settled. A round dozen of statesmen and historians have testified to the fact that in 1914 Anglo-German relations were freer from specific quarrels than they had been for years. Britain, who made it quite plain during the negotiations that Germany's respect of Belgian neutrality would in no way ensure that Britain would keep out of the war, was not attacked in any direct sense. Indeed, Germany desired above all else to have Britain remain neutral. Nor was Italy (who took some months to decide on which side she would come in) "attacked"; nor was Japan, nor Roumania, nor Portugal, nor others who finally decided to wage war against Germany.

Why Britain Fought

Britain, like others, entered because German victory would have made her defenseless. A Germany which had annihilated France as a Great Power, overcome Russia, opened the roads to the East through German-controlled Slav territory or a satellite Turkey, which had won a position in which she could occupy, when she would, the continental ports of the narrow seas—such a Germany would have been irresistible (she proved to be with two-thirds of the world against her very nearly irresistible anyhow). In any future dispute with such a power Britain would not be able to talk on equal terms. Germany might not make unreasonable claims, but if she did, the British Empire would have to submit, knowing that resistence would be futile. Such a position of defenselessness a great and free people, it was felt, could not accept.

What was the alternative? That Germany should occupy such a position of defenselessness by being weaker than Britain. To prove to Germany that she need have no misgivings in occupying such a position, Britain and her allies made the Treaty of Versailles. Looking at it today Germany says: "That is what comes of being weaker than your enemy. You never get justice. To do so we must be stronger, fight if necessary, make a new treaty." Will it be better than the one the Allies made? It will be worse, to be corrected by a new war followed by another treaty dictated by victors, worse than any of its predecessors.

Defense of Rights

In other words the system by which "each is his own defender" means a method by which the effective defense of one automatically kills the defense of the other. To be sure of defense a nation or group has to be stronger than the nation or group that might challenge it. Then what becomes of the defense of the weaker? Is he to have none?

The method begins with a denial of right—the denial by the stronger of that right of defense by superior power which he denies to the weaker—which becomes still more glaring when we recall that "defense" means defense of what we believe to be our rights. In claiming superiority of power we say in effect to those with whom we may differ: "We shall use our superior power only for defense, by which we mean that in any dispute with you over our respective rights, when indeed the question is whether you are right or we are right, we demand to be in such a position as to be sole judge of the question." Each is demanding a right of judgment which he denies to the other.

The rudimentary ethical elements in this problem seem to escape us. We think of a nation's "defense" as we think of John Smith locking his house doors against the burglar, not as a dispute between two litigants each of whim is passionately convinced that he is right and the other wrong; we think indeed of "justice" as something self-evident when in mist international disputes there are two sides between which it is extremely difficult even for an impartial outsider to judge.

Economic Aspects

Similarly with the economic aspects. We think of conquest of territory as the transfer of "property" from one group of owners to another, when in fact practically always the property—fields, factories, farms, houses, radio sets—remains in the same hands after conquest as before. Which means that when a territory is annexed the people who really own it are also annexed. Nevertheless we think, and commonly speak, of addition of territory being an addition of wealth, as "indispensable" to certain great nations. Yet it is the little nations—Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland—which do not possess "empire," do not ask for it, do not want it, that have standards of life and civilization among the highest in the world, very much higher than that of certain great empires.

Propositions like "Capitalism is the cause of war" are propounded in certain circles of the Left with the same assurance that one might state: "Turnips have terrestrial origin."

"Capitalism can never be compatible with peace" said an ardent Socialist the other day. I pointed out that capitalism was compatible with peace as between Maine and Massachusetts, but not perhaps as between Bolivia and Paraguay. If the efforts of the 13 colonies to federate had failed, as the efforts to federate the Spanish colonies after their revolution failed, so that there had grown up north of the Mexican border as many separate independent republics as there are south, then we should have had these northern republics—which are now federated states—fighting as bitterly as sometimes fight the Spanish-American republics one with another. In that case what would be the cause of the war between Maine and Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania and Ohio? Capitalism? But there is capitalism there now and they do not fight! The cause would be a political condition, the absence of that federalism which now exists.

The case proves—what, curiously enough, history in general proves abundantly—that a condition of peace between governments has nothing really to do with the economic system; that you can certainly get it without the abolition of Capitalism, however necessary that may be on other counts; that you can get it in a state of great poverty and oppression like that which existed in the old Spanish colonies of South and Central America. There was peace between the provisional governments (which governed as oppressively perhaps as any governments in modern times). Those provinces became a number of separate independent republics and war has been endemic ever since.

We saw the same lesson in the "Pax Romana," where peace was maintained over the then civilized world for over two centuries. We have seen peace established in the modern era between governments that until yesterday were at war: the German principalities and states; the Italian states; in India, where the British raj, whatever its evils, has abolished warfare between native states which used constantly to be at war.

This survey is brought to this particular point because it is in fact where it began. In a state of anarchy in which each unit is "sovereign and independent" and each his own defender, defense must be incompatible with peace, and incompatible with equality of right, as we have seen. In the anarchical conditions indicated, general defense would only be possible if each could be stronger than the others. If defense—and defense, self-preservation, must somehow be provided for as the deepest instinct of living things—is to be reconciled with peace and equality of right, it must be the cooperative defense of some common code, even if the code only consists of the one law that there shall be no more war.

Willing to Disarm

For otherwise a state wanting peace, wanting to disarm, turns to its neighbors and says: "I am willing to disarm, to arbitrate all my differences. But suppose my neighbor will not, and attacks me, what are you, the neighbors, going to do?" And if those neighbors reply "Nothing," then the threatened state says in effect: "I now know that I have nothing but my own strength upon which to depend for defense. That strength must be greater than at least one of my neighbors." That neighbor argues in the same way, and we are back once more in the effort of each to be stronger than the other. The end will be war. If that is to be avoided, then somehow, by some means, however gradually, there must be transfer of force from the litigants to the law.

The illustration of American federalism used above, must not be taken as implying that for a group of nations to organize their defense cooperatively they must federate as tightly as the states of the Union have federated. The British Commonwealth, for instance, makes a defensive unit. But its states—Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the other Dominions—are in fact independent states save for one qualification. There is no common parliament or congress, no common senate, no common currency, no common tariff, no common monetary system. They have federalized nothing at all except defense, and even that has not taken statutory form. There exists a kind of "gentlemen's agreement" between the Dominions (of which, be it remembered, Britain is merely one) that if one of the group is in real trouble—if Australia is faced with an act of Japanese aggression like that which Manchuria faced, for instance—the other Dominions, including that of Britain, would come to its aid. But it suffices. Although the Englishman argues: "What earthly interest have I in the defense of Czechoslovakia?" he does not argue "What earthly interest have I in defending some worthless island in the Pacific or Indian Ocean like the Seychelles?" For he knows two things: first, that if the principle of common defense were surrendered in the case of some small island it would be threatened everywhere; and second that, where it is known for certain that he will fight, the fighting is usually not necessary.

Benito Mussolini knew that Britain would defend British colonies and they were left severely alone. He went for the less desirable territory of Ethiopia because he doubted whether the Covenant would be defended in the same way. Had he been certain that Britain would defend the Covenant as she would defend her territory, he would no more have thought of attacking the Covenant than he thinks of attacking the Cape, in the South African Union.

How may the tree of human society be made to grow in one direction instead of another, in the direction of making force, if force there must be, the instrument of the law and not of the litigants "fighting it out"?

Not, perhaps, now by the method which was pursued at Geneva when the League began, by gathering, that is, the whole world together and then trying to get agreement. Rather should two or three states at first get together and say:

We have pooled our power for common defense. An attack on one is an attack on all. But we offer to all who care to join our club the same advantages or principle of defense which we claim for ourselves; We will submit disputes to third party judgment; we desire to organize institutions for the consideration of grievances and "for effecting peaceful change. Our alliance or association cannot be considered "encirclement" because we ask any and all who are prepared to abide by its rules and assist in their maintenance to come in and join.

Others Would Follow

Two or three Great Powers so making clear their policy would be joined quiickly by others—as Britain, France and America, when they announced their policy in respect of devaluation of the franc, were quickly joined by others. It would not mean that every member would be pledged to fight: with some, benevolent neutrality, an undertaking "not to interfere," would suffice. Out of such a nucleus a world society would gradually grow.

What should be the attitude of those who believe that in all circumstances war is wrong? Should they oppose the formation of an international society, founded, as they would say, on force?

What is the attitude of those who do not believe in capital punishment toward governments and courts that impose it? They do not say: "Better than courts which send men to their deaths we will have no courts or governments at all." They support courts and governments inflicting death, not because they approve of that act, but because the alternative of no government at all would be worse still, involve the infliction of far more death. To do otherwise would be to produce the worst because they could not get the best; to make the best the enemy of the better.

The same principle should guide the early Christian Pacifist in his attitude toward the halting and painful struggle toward the formation of a nascent world society.

Gay Garden Party At British Embassy For Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 13—Nearly 1500 guests were entertained on the spacious lawn of the British Embassy here yesterday afternoon in celebration of the Coronation of King George VI.

Received on the terrace by the Ambassador from Great Britain, Sir Ronald, and Lady Lindsay, guests wandered through gardens gay with tulips, lilacs and azaleas, stopping for refreshments under bright-striped marquees until the traditional playing of "God Save the King" brought the party to an end.

A large Highlander in kilts taking up admission cards and numerous flunkeys in scarlet breeches and laced coats added color to the scene.

Guests included members of the Cabinet, officials of the State Department, members of the diplomatic corps, members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, officers of the Army and Navy and British subjects living in the capital.

The bright-colored organdies and chiffons of the ladies and the high hats and frock coats donned by many of the male guests made as gay a garden party as the capital has seen in many a day.

All the way up Massachusetts avenue flags were flying from neighboring embassies in honor of the new British monarch.

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Exclusive with us in
Stamford, Conn.
and Port Chester, N. Y.
$16.75
MANTELL & MARTIN
254 ATLANTIC STREET

FUR STORAGE
ON PREMISES
M. Moltasch and Son
278-280 MAIN STREET
Phone 4-1044 *for messenger.*

You will find—right here in STAMFORD—a Stock of the Leading Brands of men's wear, boys' clothes, men's shoes, chauffeurs' and butlers' apparel—as complete as the most exclusive Metropolitan Stores—and reasonably priced.
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC
MAIN STREET AT SUMMER

The Only Complete Line of Ever Fast Fabrics in Stamford
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2136—Stamford

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENRI'S
BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 Leavenworth St. Phone 4-5176

GRADUATION SUITS
2 Golfs....$8.95 up 2 Longs...$15.00 up
Sizes 8-16 Sizes 12-22
Everything for Boys From 2-22
ST. JOHN & SULLIVAN
Boys' and Young Men's Wear
66 SOUTH MAIN STREET

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Chronis
Delicious Foods
Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

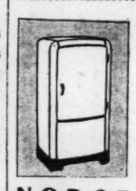
We Specialize in Cleaning, Reblocking Straws and Panamas. Whittemore's Polishes and Cleaners
Olympia Hat Cleaning & Shoe Repairing Co.
26 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

THE NEW SUMMER
Nelly Don Frocks
Are Here
Come in and see these good looking styles. All at invitingly modest prices.
The Miller & Peck Co.

We Have a Complete Line of Corsets
LILY OF FRANCE
FORM FIT WARNER'S FLEXIES
SUGENHEIMER'S
WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)


Norge Leads Again
Complete Line of Norge Appliances
NORGE *Rollator refrigeration*
Clapp, Rose and Vaughn
11 Lewis St., Off 33 W. Main St.
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129

AWNINGS
for Your Home
We can equip your whole house quickly from our large stock of READY-TO-HANG AWNINGS at a very small cost. Prices start as low as $1.00 each, and an extra good one at $1.39.
OR—we will be glad to quote you a price on special size Awnings.
Come and talk the matter over with our Awning Man.
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY CONNECTICUT

Frigidaire, Glenwood Ranges and Jamestown Furniture
A. M. LARSON
FURNITURE CO., Inc.
310 NORTH MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

Store Your Furs Safely This Year
at
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.
Telephone 4-1231

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Ave. at Quail St. Tel. 4-4163

BUDGET YOUR
Niagara Hudson Coke with BLACKBURN
No Interest—No Finance Charge
Pay Monthly As Convenient
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN, Inc.
Foot of Colonie Street Tel. 4-9111

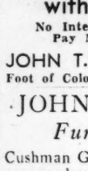
JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Lucas
A Great Name in Paint
R. H. MILLER
PAINT CORP.
516-518 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

"The Same Coal from the Same Mine All the Time"
Builders' Supplies
Fill Bins Now Lowest Coal Prices
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

SUMMER MONTHS
are out-of-door months requiring smart comfortable out-of-door costumes. Our Sportswear departments have everything needed for every summer occasion—see them now *at*
McLEAN'S
89 COURT STREET DIAL 4-1321



LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
Binghamton, Johnson City
Endicott
Beauty and Protection
Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful I. Miller Shoes
and
Other good makes of Shoes
40 Court Street Dial 4-3314

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

SANITONE
Try This New Scientific Cleaning
Not Ordinary Dry Cleaning
PERFECTION
DRY CLEANING CO.
North Floral Avenue Dial 6-2393

HANNAH CROWE
GARDEN PRINTS
Exclusive with Our Shop
68 Chenango Street Dial 4-1131

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

LOCKTITE
ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2369 6 BROWN ST.

Watches
Diamonds, Jewelry
ARTHUR M. LEONARD
60 Court Street

Barnes Flower Shop
Riviera Theatre Building
Flowers for Spring Weddings
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Dial 2-4045
Syracuse Shop 205 Jefferson St. Dial 2-8369

BRONXVILLE
EXCELLENT FOOD
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 p. m., 85c-$1. Also 50c Supper.
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIR[illegible], Prop.
Beauty Items 35c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City
Mott Haven 9-8145 Yonkers 4883

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

Imported Party Favors
Graduation Gifts and Cards
Writing Paper
Bridge Accessories—Games—Leather Goods
The Quill Pen
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

Meats, Poultry
Provisions
and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd Tel. 0153-0154

Spring Clearance Sale
Woman's Apparel
SPENCER'S
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 0937

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0717

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

A Better Service for You
BRUCE
RADIO SERVICE
DELAWARE 7037
41 LINVIEW TERRACE

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

JOS. W. OEHLER
CUSTOM TAILOR
Spring Suits and Overcoats Made to Measure
46 Hempstead Avenue Langfield, near Bailey PA. 7225

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
305 15th Street Lincoln 0759

McPherson Service Station
SOCONY Socony Mobilgas & Mobiloil
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
1432 Delaware Ave., North of Delavan

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Summer at $2.00—Others to $10.00
We specialize in Youthful Large Headsizes
475 MAIN STREET BUFFALO, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE
C. J. Stoner Studio
C. J. STONER, A. I. D.
Interior Decorators and Furnishers
"Complete Interiors"
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

FARHART GARAGE
See the New
1937 Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

Williams & Dye Co.
Esso
Cars go for it!
93 SOUTH MAIN ST.

Home-Dressed Broilers
are in season now. We have them at any time during the week.
Putman's Markets
Johnstown Gloversville

Gignacs
Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance Surety Bonds Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

The New
IMPERIAL
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
for 1937
On display at
Cowles Brown & Co.
9 NORTH MAIN STREET

Foot Rest Shoes *for Women*
With 4 Spot Comfort—our new line of which we are justly proud.
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN ST.

ITHACA
NEW SHOWINGS of Wallpapers, Paints, Linoleums, Shades and Venetian Blinds now on display in our showrooms at—
R. F. SMITH'S 120-122 West State St.
We appreciate your patronage.

KENMORE
The WIGGERY INC.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon. Wed and Fri. Evenings

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD Ri. 2946

Quality Foods *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
We invite you to inspect Mrs. Werner's newly equipped kitchen in which her delicious salads and cooked foods are prepared.
3145 Delaware Ave. RI. 2564

Kenmore Boot Shop
Treadeasy Shoes for Women
Health-Spot Shoes for Men
Simplex Flexies Shoes for Children
2870 DELAWARE AVENUE RI. 2064

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT
Tel. Mam'k 2423 Tel. Larch. 2068
Eloyse Haley
HAIRDRESSER
Branch
149 Mamaroneck Ave. Mamaroneck
1936 Palmer Ave. Larchmont

DE SOTO — PLYMOUTH
SERVICE
Henry Mallette
Repairs on all cars
Vine Street at the Station
TEL. LARCHMONT 2003

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 1698
THOMAS SKINNER
Friendly Elms Greenhouses
Fine Collection of Annuals and Hardy Plants in Quantity
320 West Boston Post Road

Long Island

BALDWIN
JOSEPH BEATO SONS
OIL CO.
Fuel Oils Kerosene
Coal
24 Hour Delivery Tel. Frpt. 2951

BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
NORGE *Rollator refrigeration*
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paints
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Free. 1492

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5826
Ocean Pastry Shops, Inc.
"KNOWN FOR THE BEST PASTRIES IN TOWN"
WE MAKE FRENCH ICE CREAM
1855 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
WESTINGHOUSE
Kitchen-Proved Refrigerator brings a new standard of refrigerator value
WESTMINSTER
SALES and SERVICE
513 Central Ave. Tel. Cedarhurst 0291

FLUSHING

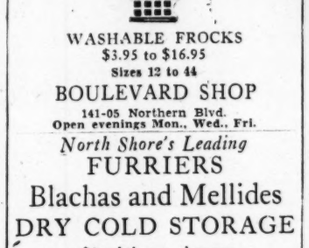
WASHABLE FROCKS
$3.95 to $16.95
Sizes 12 to 44
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Blvd.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

North Shore's Leading
FURRIERS
Blachas and Mellides
DRY COLD STORAGE
$2 minimum charge
41-16 MAIN ST. Phone Ind. 3-5235

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR
FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-2734

FOREST HILLS


Stafford Meat Market
96-11 Metropolitan Ave. Bou. 8-7913

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Forest Hills
Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6662
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Long Island

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Authorized Ford *Dealers*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

FREEPORT
PLEASE DELAY
Suggest that you defer signing your new fuel oil contracts until you investigate my proposition. It features automatic oil deliveries—and will interest you.
KENNETH E. NAGLE
INCORPORATED
Hewlett Ave., Merrick, L. I.
FUEL OILS
Phone Freeport 2080
24-Hour Service
I Solicit Your Valued Patronage

Your
Hair—Skin—Nails

Skillfully Cared for In an Atmosphere of Relaxation and Refinement
HARPER METHOD
Grove Theatre Bldg. Phone Free. 1599

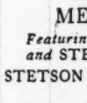
Pitterman's Market
131 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. FREEPORT 1946
Groceries and Meats
"Frosted Foods" are Economical
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

GREAT NECK
Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON
and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marcel from Paris, Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

J. WINKENBACH


Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
162 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Hempstead 521 Established 1904

CERTIFIED
COLD STORAGE
2% of valuation; minimum charge $3.00.
100% Protection.
M. BREWER & CO. INC.
FURRIERS
117 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS
Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized *Sales* Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Av. at 75 St. Jackson Hts., N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY

Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3747 82ND STREET Open Evenings
Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

Let RUBIN
Furnish your kitchen
Cutlery, China, Hardware, Venetian Blinds. Wear-Ever specials now on sale. New line of Oil Cloth. Edging.
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. Hav. 9-1076

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$2.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

THE DOLPHIN
$116 37th Avenue
Greeting Cards
Artificial Flowers
Bridge Accessories—Gifts
Newtown 9-5391 Adjoining Public Library

THE COLUMBIA
UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (POLK)
Slip Covers—Draperies
Fine Upholstered Furniture
TEL. HAV. 9-5537

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS'
and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

DULION'S
HOME COOKING
Luncheon 25c and up Dinner 65c and up Sundays 85c
3744 90th Street Hav. 6-1079

Store your Winter Garments with Us at a Nominal Fee
They are insured 100% against all losses
FOX FUR SHOP
3746 82ND STREET
Estab. 1908 Newtown 9-4576
9th year in Jackson Heights

JAMAICA
THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

JAMAICA—HOLLIS
Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

LYNBROOK
John J. Lake & Son
Paint - Wallpaper - Hardware
House Furnishings
Garden Supplies—Mazda Lamps
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
88 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook 3155

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
JR. BOYS' WASH SUITS 1.19 to 1.98
WASHABLE SHORTS .79 to 1.59
WASHABLE SLACKS 1.59 to 1.98
POLO SHIRTS .59 to .89
27 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 6327

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating
Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MASSAPEQUA-Amityville
FOR
'blue coal'
Call Amityville 1060
Wantagh 700
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE
SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point
BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE
Tel. Missouri 7-2985 Tuxedos to Hire
Jack's Clothes Shop
Men's and Boys' Clothing
Special Sale on Graduation Suits
216-18 JAMAICA AVENUE
QUEENS VILLAGE, N. Y.
Confidential Charge Accounts

Tishman's We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-9996

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Hollis 5-7900
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards From Brooklyn to Babylon

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Walk-Over
1937 CABANA

Smartly patterned with verified perforations and stitching. Your choice of several styles and colors.
TOLLEY'S
Established 1905 Phone 2-1752
115-15 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL

REFRIGERATED
FUR STORAGE
Remodeling and Repairing at low summer rates.
COHEN'S FUR SHOP
Furs scientifically cleaned and glazed on premises at wholesale price.
JAMAICA AVE. COR. 104TH ST.
RICH. HILL 2-8314

B. MORELAND BUXTON

Home Portrait Photographer
8947 115th Street
Tel. Cleveland 3-2457

• LIPSCHUTZ •
Stationers
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
TYPEWRITERS
We Repair All Makes
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4850
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

BILL'S
MEAT MARKET
High Grade Meats and Poultry
ANNOUNCEMENT
Distributors for Honor Brand Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
116-09 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Vir. 7-8981

JACK'S
Fruit and Vegetable Market
Fresh Fruit Received Daily
Orders delivered promptly
115-08 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. Cleveland 3-9796

C. Francis Johansen
Skillful
WATCH, CLOCK, JEWELRY REPAIRING
104-40 Jamaica Ave. R. H. 2-1426
Established 27 years

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 3-4008

Exclusive —Yes But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven

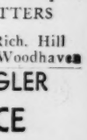
ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind. We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

George Dotterweich
General Auto Repairing Established 1898
Greasing and Spraying Our Specialty
Authorized Pennzoil Dealer
Electric, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Brazing, Cutting
111-20 Jamaica Ave., near 112th St.
Cleve. 3-4785. Night, Call Cleve. 3-6034

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
White Hats $1.85 and up
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-8360

20 Years' Experience in
PERMANENT WAVING
No electricity—No machine $5.00 and Up
Phone for free consultation

VANITY BEAUTY SHOP
EMILIE FREY, Mgr.
106-17 LIBERTY AVE. Vir. 7-3498

JACK'S
FRUIT & VEGETABLE MARKET
Fresh Fruit Received Daily
Orders Delivered Promptly
115-08 Jamaica Ave.
Tel. Cleveland 3-9796

Bertino's Beauty Shoppe
114th St., near Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill 2-4208
Permanent Waves of Distinction
ANNIVERSARY SPECIAL
Permanent Waves from $3.50

QUIET MAY Oil Burner
First Payment Oct. 1, 1937
3 Years to Pay
JOHN J. JOHNSTON, Inc.
111-08 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-0200

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0881
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

M. MESTERHARM
Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
PROMPT DELIVERY
97-05 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-0897

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL ANTI-KNOCK GASOLINE
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

SPORT SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Malden Lane, New York. Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place, Tel Rockville Centre 3787

TEL. R. V. C. 438
THE RUG STORE
New Summer Rugs for indoor as well as outdoor use.
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

All Leading Makes of Refrigerators
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6429

ALBERT SOOS
Optometrist
200 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
R. V. C. 1919

ST. ALBANS

Ford WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Fostermeadow Road,
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7881

MAMARONECK

Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
Furs Remodeled, Stored
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 5631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM COMMUNITY
STERLING SILVER and CHINA
1 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

T. S. Trimmer Fuel Corp.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

A Complete Line of Summer Shoes
Red Cross Shoes for Women, $6.50
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys, Girls, $3.00 up
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7294

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Maison Guinness

All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE
Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
PHONE BEVERLY 8800

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE,
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Berey
FUR STORAGE
Estimates Cheerfully Given
have your last season's furs re-cut to a smart cape at a fraction of the original cost.
Call Oakwood 2554
49½ Prospect Avenue

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—9225
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0101

Again NORGE Leads
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
23 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"
A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

KENDALL OIL — SUNOCO OILS — GOODRICH TIRES
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.
The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 269.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.22
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1000

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes - Famous Makes
3.95 — 4.95 — 5.95
(Values up to $18.50)
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED PERFECT
40 Division Street, N. R. 4003
(Near Huguenot Street)

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 4696

MARY DI BELLA
Beautician
Beauty at Popular Prices
3 ITEMS FOR 1.00
Telephone N. R. 7392
72 CENTRE AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Kathryn Stayer
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

ELLEN HUSTIS
DESSERT SHOP
Catering
WEDDINGS, PARTIES, TEAS
also
Daily Specialties
Deviled Crabs, Chowder, Fish Cakes, Boston Baked Beans
Ten Eastchester Road New Rochelle 8040

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

I. B. COHEN
507 Main Street
Featuring the best for MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Dobbs and Stetson Hats
Nettleton Shoes

WHY EXPERIMENT
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET, KRESGE BLDG.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants

Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y. Tel. Larch. 81

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

ROSE & ALFRED
Beauty Salon
High Class Beauty Services at Moderate Prices
3425 Jerome Ave., near Mosholu Parkway
Phone OLinville 2-9732

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon. Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
New Coats Made to Order
Remodeling and Repairing
A. OLEWACK
1165 Flatbush Avenue
Nr. Vanderveer Place BU. 2-0395

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

John A. Olsen
Custom Tailor
Room 400 44 Court Street
CU. 6-1515 Moderately priced

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost. Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

WADSWORTH 3-1861 ORDERS CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
HIGH GRADE
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
310 WEST 187TH ST. NEW YORK CITY
Near Ft. Washington Ave.

FURNITURE
CLEANED — REPAIRED
UPHOLSTERED
CARL W. SCHWABE
188 WEST 10TH ST. CH. 3-7458

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0958

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Staten Island

GREAT KILLS

Why put up any longer with endless furnace tending, uneven heat and the big expense of dirt and soot? Far cheaper now to have Oil-O-Matic than be without it. And you'll have the world's finest oil burner—175,000 in use.
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories

Heating Efficiencies, Inc.
Springstead Building
Great Kills, Staten Island
Honeywood 6-1700 — 1701

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

CHEVROLET
ISLAND CHEVROLET, Inc.
1316 Castleton Ave., W. N. B.
Phone Gib. 2-7900-1

PEEKSKILL

INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
IRENE FOWLEY
1010 Main Street Peekskill 196

Peter's Beauty Salon
Private Entrance for Ladies
Adjoining Barber Shop
Telephone 474
1007 Park St. Circle Peekskill, N. Y.

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
PHONE 1387

PELHAM

Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
Edward's BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0559 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

Pelham 3012
LYNN HARVEY
town and country clothes
Opening Wednesday, May 12
11 Fifth Avenue Pelham, N. Y.

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints - Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seed and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

Choice Meats Fancy Groceries
Full Line of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Grand Union Food Market
Incorporated
113 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Heights
Phone: Pelham 3000-3001
ED. J. MOBERG JR., Grocery Dept.
ALBERT LANDREBE, Meat Dept.
FREE DELIVERY

PORT CHESTER

lillian dresses
Hats and Lingerie
227 Westchester Avenue, Phone 4715

LARRY
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Expert
HAIR CUTTING FACIALS
FINGER WAVES and MARCELS
220 Westchester Ave. Tel. 3467 Port Chester

POUGHKEEPSIE

Emmadine Farms
INCORPORATED
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
N. Cedar St. Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197
New Washable Dresses
SILKS $3.90 up
COTTONS $2.95 up
LINEN SUITS $2.95 up
BAUER'S 260 Main Street

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM
Fruits—Vegetables
Canned Goods—Meats
B & M FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160 Free Delivery

Form a Good Habit
by shopping at the
French Pastry Shop
Restaurant — Bakery
Home Made French Ice Cream
370 Main Street S. A. Frank Co.

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Lace
Adds a Softly Feminine Touch to the New
KAY DUNHILL DRESSES
Sizes 12 to 20 $3.95
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
CLEARANCE
Ladies' Dresses

The Wallace Co.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SWP House Paint
The best and most economical paint protection you can buy. For a quality job specify it on your home this Spring.
Ask about the SW Budget Payment Plan.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
RETAIL BRANCH
53 STATE ST. MAIN 1517
Phone us for your copy of the Home Decorator

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
SEALTEST PRODUCTS
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
Tune in the SEALTEST SATURDAY NIGHT PARTY, NBC Red Network, 8 to 9.

DYERS Beck DRY CLEANERS
THE PROMPT AND EFFICIENT
360 Park Ave. 762 Monroe Ave.
1794 East Ave. 1235 University Ave.
CALL MONROE 8484

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow.
We Ask Your Patronage MAIN 18

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

Sunday Service
By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Dinners—Suppers 12-8

Chase Brothers Company
The Rochester Nurseries
Trees, Shrubs, Evergreens and Plants at Our Garden Stores
2045 East Ave. and 509 Chili Ave.
Also expert landscape service

BPS
Best Paint Sold
Paint your house now—
WITH B P S QUALITY
Geo. H. Wabnitz, Inc.
115 State Street
Phones 1093—1094
Bring in this advertisement and receive FREE a Sample Testing Can.

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER N Y

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Perennials, Etc.
Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Ave., near Ardsley Road
PHONE: SCARSDALE 2096
TELEPHONE SCARSDALE 2726

Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Barnard's Pharmacy
7 GARTH ROAD TEL. SC 3443-3482
Max Factor Cosmetics
Deltah Balanced Make-up
Delicious Sundaes—Sodas and Sandwiches served at our fountain and Luncheonette Lounge

PLUMBING ● HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING PHONE 2100

DEPOLE PRODUCE MKT.
34 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 4028
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
80 Garth Road Scarsdale 4115

CHARLES
OF SCARSDALE
HAIRDRESSER
Theatre Building, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Washables $3.95 to $10.95 Sheers $12.95 to $25.00

VIRGINIA HULL
Dress Shop
(One Flight Up)
26 East Parkway Tel. Scarsdale 4408

The De Lorme GOWN SHOP
65 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery Lingerie Millinery
Telephone Scarsdale 4584

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

THE CARL CO.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Buy the Best!
Shady Nook Awnings

Featuring Galvanized Headrods!
Window Sizes
2 ft. 6 in. $1.49
3 ft. wide $1.59
3 ft. 6 in. $1.75
4 ft. wide $1.89
Also Porch Awnings

Barneys
COATS
FROCKS - - SUITS
and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
PHONE 4-4811

FASHION WALK ENNA JETTICK Shoe SHOES FOR WOMEN 15 and 16
You Need No Longer Be Told That You Have an Expensive Foot
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers,
Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE $13
On Your Auto Insurance
Let me help you save money on your auto and other lines of insurance.
WILSON
Mutual Insurance
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-3036

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

COMPLETE SELECTION — IMPERIAL Washable WALLPAPERS
Onondaga Wall Paper & Paint Co.
227 W. WATER ST. PHONE 2-7716

Westinghouse Refrigerator
Kitchen Proved
ALEX. F. JONES ELECTRIC CO.
246 W. WASHINGTON ST.

Empire Wallpaper & Paint Co., Inc.
Complete Line of Wallpaper and Paint. Paint and decorate your home and pay later under the MOORE PLAN.
(The Store With the Green Front)
223-25 W. WATER STREET

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
New and Used Cars
We need used cars. Special liberal allowance on your car.
E. L. VAN KOUGHNET
2665 JAMES STREET TEL. 3-9134

GRACE M. SCUTT
Harper Method Hairdressing
Permanent Waving, Facials
Shampooing, Manicuring
Clark Music Bldg. Tel. 2-2775

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks - Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

WOOD GLASS CO.
Paints — Oils
Varnishes
127 James St. Tel. 2-1107

PLYMOUTH and DE SOTO CARS
WILLIAM STAHLE
Liverpool, N. Y. Tel. 35

HARRY H. HARTMAN
Counsellor At Law
841 O. C. S. Bank Building
Tel. 2-1173

Frederick W. Bultmann
Quality Flowers Moderately Priced
124 E. Washington St. Tel. 2-4421

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4164

UTICA

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Sales and Repair Service
SCHWENDERS
201-205 Columbia Street Ph. 2-5139

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. 208 GENESEE ST. Phones 4-3175

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 2-4169 1125 CONKLIN AVE

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE
(Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
Our label in your clothes assures you of quality and fashion distinction.
COATS ● SUITS ● DRESSES
SPORTWEAR

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1577-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BRUSSEL'S FOOD MARKET Inc.
Fancy Frying Chickens
25c Pound
2¾ to 3½ lbs.
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables
Dairy and Delicatessen
15 Mamaroneck Avenue
Tel. W. P. 10200 White Plains, N. Y.
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE

WHITTEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE—LIGHTING FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

COMPLETE LINE OF TOILETRIES
DRUSS'—ROEMER'S
PHARMACIES
2 W. Post Road 196 Main Street
Tel. W. P. 1500 Tel. W. P. 260
Free Delivery

Your Cakes, Pies and Cookies
Baked as you would bake them
And right before your eyes!
BRADBURY'S of WESCHESTER
35A MAMARONECK AVENUE
Service to your door Tel. W. P. 9330

New Spring and Summer DRESSES from $6.95
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7090
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

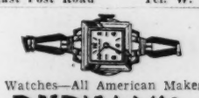
Gifts for Weddings
Useful Items by Chase in Chromium and Copper. Lamps, Clocks and all Electric Appliances.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 2012

Saturday, Last Day of Our
16th Anniversary Sale
Bargains in All Departments
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

COLD FUR STORAGE
Protect your furs from Moths, Heat, Fire and Theft.
Fur Coats: Minimum Charge... $2.00
Cloth Coats: Minimum Charge... 1.50
1% above $500 valuation.
PROJANSKYS
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129



Watches—All American Makes
BURNAM'S
183 Main Street, Northcourt Bldg.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.
Ph. White Plains 1453 Ph. Port Chester 3912

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
Concentrator Ranges
Autobuilt Washers
Duotrol Ironers
Notarius Appliance Co.
135 E. POST Rd.—WP 9595

Clearance Sale
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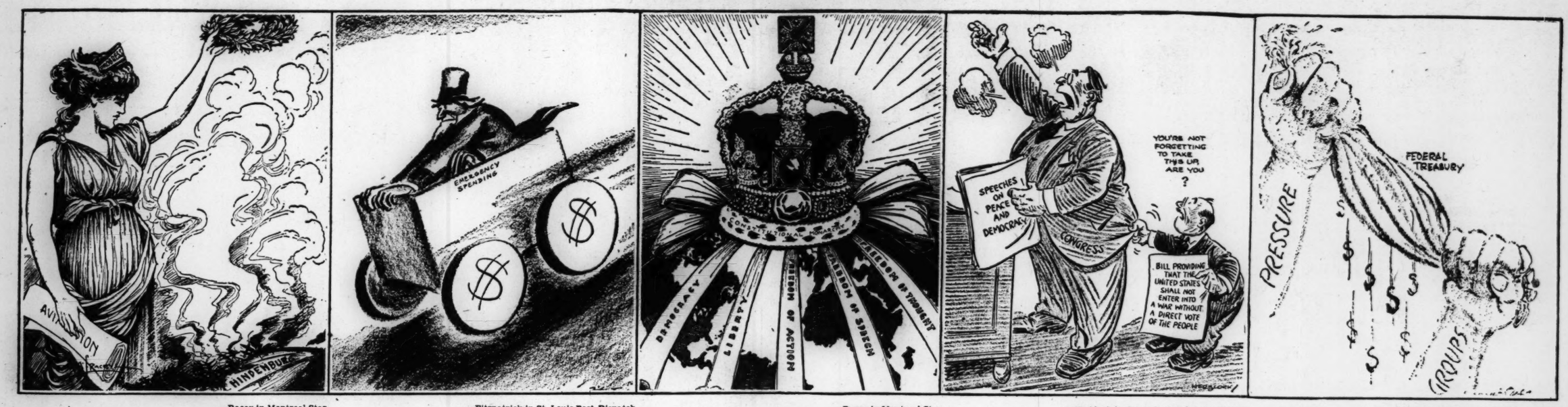
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Racey in Montreal Star
"Knowledge Through Disaster"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
What! No Brakes?

—Racey in Montreal Star
The Tie That Binds a Far-Flung Empire

—Herblock in Orange (N. J.) Daily Courier
By the Way—

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
Just About Wrung Out

Nature Notes

Come With Me To Mexico

No. 11

Looking Over Monterrey

If you have lots of time—that is, if you can withstand the urge to press on to the adventures in and around the City of Mexico—Monterrey has much to offer. For example, the old Zaragoza (Sah-rah-go'-sa) Plaza is colorful at night—especially on Thursdays and Sundays, when the promenades take place. While the music plays, and the moon shines down, and the perfume of the soft night is everywhere, the girls in twos and threes stroll round the square in one direction, and the eligible young men saunter round in the other. Yes, and Cupid also walks; for, after all, this is just courtship on a mass-production basis.

On the east side of the plaza you will see the cathedral (built in 1790) and the Casino (an exclusive rendezvous for society—but your hotel manager can help you crash the gate). On the west side is the Municipal Building. Just to the south is an institution which will reward your visit—the Circulo Mercantil Mutualistica (you won't need any help in translating that). It is perhaps the largest and most popular club in Mexico, and has every imaginable feature to attract and hold its 5000 members.

The State Capitol, at Zaragoza and Cinco de Mayo streets, is attractive enough; and the Federal Building, immediately north, will give you your first touch of Aztec detail.

The ideal visit to Monterrey would include three interesting side trips. Most important, perhaps, would be the 25-mile jaunt to Horsetail Falls, an immense cascade tumbling 200 feet out of the mountains and spraying a large area with a cooling mist. You will never regret the 50 centavos rent you have to pay for the use of the Vista Hermosa (Veece'-tah Hayr-mo'-sah — "beautiful view") road.

Then, of course, there is the Huasteca (Wahce-tay'-cah) Canyon spectacle, if you like your gorges with precipitous sides. And if you'd like to look down on Monterrey from an extra half mile of elevation, don't miss the Chipinque Mesa (Chepeen'-kay May'-sah). You will motor up over a private road, for which a toll of one peso is charged, unless you wish to stay overnight at one of the pleasant little cottages—then all is forgiven.

Yes, and there are the Garcia Caves, and the Topo Chico Springs, and the trip over to Saltillo, and the Terpsichore Gardens. Perhaps you'd better plan on an extra day or two here.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Germantown, Penna., reader turns poetic, and shares the following:

ABCDK EFGGCHJ I'KL MBK

NOCDP "JLOQ"

BIA MBK MCQK RFGM EDCM-

MKLG.

MBK MIFJB IHKG JKM FG CH O

ROQ

SFM NIH'M DKM FG SK TFCM-

MKLG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of lines on a musical staff —— add the number of 32nd notes in a measure of six-eight time, the first note of which is a quarter note ——; subtract the number of the B-sharp note on a C-sharp major scale ——; multiply by the number of spaces on a musical staff ——; and divide by the number of notes to a scale ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A Clearwater, Fla., reader shares several changes, among them the following: Try changing TIME to DAYS in 4 moves.

Hidden Word

This is also shared by the same Clearwater, Fla., reader. Can you discover the hidden word?

My first is in "pin";
My second is too;
My third has vision;
My fourth is a brew;
My fifth is in "fur";
My sixth is also;
My last is most used,
As cryptographers know.

Operas and Composers

Can you identify each of the operas named below with the composers of the musical scores? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Aida	Bizet	
2	Faust	Mozart	
3	Tannhauser	Verdi	1
4	La Boheme	Leoncavallo	
5	Carmen	Humperdinck	
6	Barber of Seville	Wagner	
7	Bohemian Girl	Gounod	
8	Don Giovanni	Puccini	
9	Hansel & Gretel	Rossini	
10	Pagliacci	Balfe	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Quotation for Today

YOU cannot run away from a weakness; you must some time fight it out or perish; and if that be so, why not now, and where you stand?—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

Off Quay

A quartet of longshoremen were down on the water front singing when the tenor fell off the dock into the bay. The incident passed unnoticed by the leader, but he perceived that something was wrong with the harmony.

"'Smatter with you, boys?" he complained. "One of you don't sound right."

"It's Jack," rumbled the basso, solemnly. "He's off quay"—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

The Worst Is Over

"Well, the worst of our spring cleaning is over."

"What's that?"

"Oh, my wife has burned up all the valuable papers in my desk!"

Humph!

Mother (doing a cross-word puzzle). "Give me the name of a motor that starts with 'T.'"

Father (fed up): "Don't be absurd, my dear, they all use gas."—Montreal Herald.

Vegetarian Diet

Tramp: "Can I cut your grass for my dinner, ma'am?"

Lady: "Certainly, and I hope you enjoy eating it."—Montreal Star.

Her Age

A census taker, on asking a woman how old she was, received the following answer:

"Do you know how old the Hill girls are next door?"

"Sure," he replied.

"Well, I'm as old as they are."

The census taker wrote down, "As old as the hills." — Whitewright (Texas) Sun.

If Steamboats Were 5c He Couldn't Buy the Echo of the Whistle!

Gentleman: "Are you very poor?"

Tramp: "Sir, if canvas were 10 cents a yard, I couldn't buy enough to make a canary a pair of spats."—Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times

That's What He Says

Angler: "You've been watching me for three hours. Why don't you try fishing yourself?"

Onlooker: "I haven't got the patience." — Wingham (Ont.) Advance-Times.

Ultimatum

Real Estate Agent: "But she says she is a great singer and studied under Patti!"

Tenant: "Well, maybe that Irishman could stand it, but she can't study under me!"

Waiting for His Cue

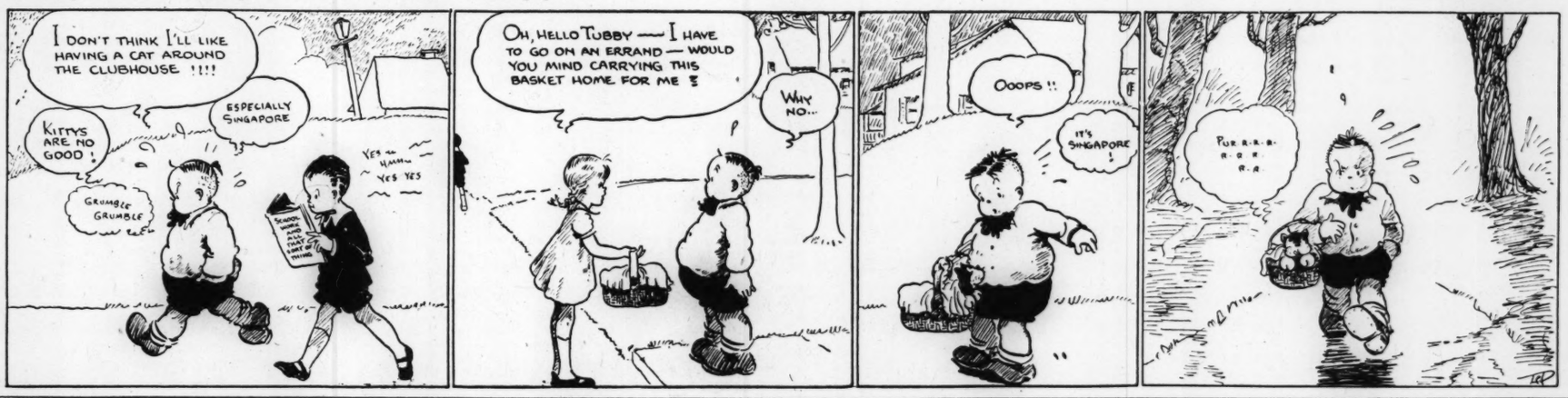
Monitor Camera Club from W. D. Speight, Peoria, Ill.

The Way of a Boy With a Dog

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. B. E. Johnson, Hollywood, Calif.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby and Singapore*

By LE PELLEY


I DON'T THINK I'LL LIKE HAVING A CAT AROUND THE CLUBHOUSE !!!!
KITTYS ARE NO GOOD !
ESPECIALLY SINGAPORE
GRUMBLE GRUMBLE
OH, HELLO TUBBY — I HAVE TO GO ON AN ERRAND — WOULD YOU MIND CARRYING THIS BASKET HOME FOR ME ?
WHY NO...
OOOPS !!
IT'S SINGAPORE !
PUR-R-R-R-O-O-R R-R

The Adventures of Waddles—*Balancing the Budget*

By THE HAGERS

"THE DELTA QUACK FRATERNITY," SAID TINY TEAL, "ELECTED ME
HOUSE TREASURER. BUT EVERY NIGHT SOME DUCK FORGETS TO SWITCH THE LIGHT;
OUR GROCERY BILLS ARE TWICE AS LARGE AS OUR INCOME. IF I TAKE CHARGE,
AND BALANCE THIS UP RIGHT, IT MEANS BY CANDLE-LIGHT THEY'LL EAT BAKED BEANS!"
BUDGET

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram

While fussing o'er the daily "gram"
How the time just flitters.
The tough ones get us in a jam
But don't let us be quitters.

Factual Figuring

Five plus 16, minus 7, times 4, divided by 8, equals 7.

Letter Changing

Time, dime, dame, dams, days.

Hidden Word

Picture.

Operas and Composers

Aida—Verdi; Faust—Gounod; Tannhäuser—Wagner; La Boheme—Puccini; Carmen—Bizet; Barber of Seville—Rossini; Bohemian Girl—Balfe; Don Giovanni—Mozart; Hänsel and Gretel—Humperdinck; Pagliacci—Leoncavallo.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sabbath Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Underhill, Vt.

Several years ago a few families, who were close friends, bought land beside a small Vermont lake. There they built their homes, and spent long, almost idyllic, summers on its shore. There was no convenient means of access to the nearest village except by boat, and in those days it was contrary to the best local ethics to have any traffic on the lake on Sundays. Because they appreciated the general feeling that the peaceful loveliness of the lake could easily be spoiled for those who made their homes there by the invasion of noisy Sunday excursionists, they considerately accepted the custom of leaving their own boats tied at the dock over the Sabbath.

That meant, of course, that they couldn't go to church, either. So they had church among themselves. On the wooded shore they found a broad shelving rock which was warmed by the sun, but in places adequately screened by trees from too much of its intensity. This became their temple. The heads of the families were all professional men, several were of the clergy, and the others were men of sufficient dignity of thought so that they took turns in the "pulpit." This arrangement for the usual Sunday service was so delightful that it became one of the outstanding charms in their group relationship.

But, as their acquaintance with the neighboring village grew, they became aware of the need of the local minister, a quiet and patient man who had served the community for 30 years—without a vacation. Indeed, his salary couldn't possibly have been stretched that far!

And so the men of this summer colony arranged a vacation for him. They paid the expenses of the faithful little minister and his wife for a whole summer of travel. The men, taking turns, filled his pulpit regularly until his return—even though it meant a walk of several miles through the woods, each way, regardless of the weather. Not even for this loving service did they consider it right to break the unwritten regulation against Sunday traffic on the lake. And this vacation for the minister and his wife was not for the one summer alone; the men continued to make it possible for many years.

Daily Anecdote

Types Pied

Thomas Hood was discussing various characters with a friend. The subject of religious people was brought up.

"There are two types of so-called pious people that I have met," mused Hood, "those who act and those who talk about it. In other words, there is piety and magpiety."

Brevities

London Opinion: A female laughing jackass that recently arrived at a private zoo in this country is described as a particularly noisy bird. There is some talk of calling her Little Audrey.

San Francisco Chronicle: A memorial planned in Washington would mean removing the famed cherry trees. Another school of thought is for chopping down some monuments and planting a flower.

Judge: It used to be the old doctor's little black bag that was full of mysterious remedies, and now it's the radio.

Out of the Bag: They're seeking a patent for a phonograph record of chocolate that can be eaten when the tune becomes tiresome.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Court and Constitution

3. A Bit of Background

IN DEVELOPING this discussion we expect to take up the principal proposals for constitutional change in the United States, either by amending the Supreme Court or the Constitution. We can judge them best if we first look back a bit to see what has impelled changes and how America has handled them in the past.

The framers of America's basic law expected repairs or additions would be needed. They provided for making changes in the written text either by general revision in constitutional conventions or by piecemeal amendment. At various times there have been proposals for another constitutional convention. Many states have thoroughly overhauled their constitutions by that means and some observers believe that America has changed so much in 150 years that the Federal Constitution also needs a general revision. The House of Representatives today has eighty-four proposed amendments before it. However, most Americans do not feel a convention is required.

One reason is that in addition to twenty-one amendments of its text, the Constitution has been changed many times in its application. The people, by changing their attitude or customs, have definitely altered the meaning of several provisions. For instance the Constitution intended the Electoral College to be chosen by the people and for it in turn, out of superior wisdom and knowledge of public men, to choose a President. But the growth of parties turned it into a mere ratifying convention.

Again, situations arise that are not covered in the Constitution. The judges, in applying the basic law to conditions unknown in 1787 must interpret it as best they can. A good example of constitutional change by interpretation is the much-debated commerce clause, intended to stop any state interfering with the free flow of another's commerce, but today chiefly debated as authority for federal regulation of labor conditions.

Most of the changes in America can be followed along two main lines. One is an increasing trend toward a more direct control of the Government by the people. More and more power has passed from the few to the many, from the educated or wealthy to the uneducated or poor. Abolition of property qualifications for voting, popular election of senators, graduated income taxes, unemployment relief, flood and drought relief, and the Federal Government's assumption of responsibility for recovery—these represent profound changes in America's "mental climate" which must be weighed in considering what constitutional changes are needed and how they should be made.

The other development, not unrelated, has been toward a more complicated national economy. In 1787 industry was largely hand manufacture in the home or in small mills. Most communities were able to supply for themselves the simple necessities of the times. There was no farm problem on a national scale, no trusts or holding companies. If child labor in one state competed with adult labor in another, there were few newspapers to report it and spur a demand for federal regulation. Many a man proved an ax, hoe or gun ample capital. He did not ask the owner of a machine or the boss of a labor union for opportunity to work.

Often these two lines of change have gone side by side. Sometimes they join. A more interdependent economy requires greater co-operation, and where co-operation is not voluntarily developed the people turn to Government to enforce it. The early individualism of America has come more and more under the control of centralizing, regimenting and paternalistic economic forces. Centralizing, regimenting and paternalistic political forces have kept pace—or gone ahead. Nation-wide monopolies and international trade unions have been matched by nation-wide anti-trust laws and federal labor laws.

In determining what constitutional changes shall be made and how, the citizen's task is to look beyond person or party and find legal changes which accurately fit the changes in the nation's economic and social life. It should then be possible to find ways to achieve necessary alterations by processes of reason within the spirit of the Constitution and without surrender of essential liberties.

School for Public Service

DURING the early days of the New Deal, college men crowded into the agencies that were being rapidly improvised to undertake a new attack on the social and economic problems of America. Old heads in Washington wagged over the rush: too many cap-and-gown boys, they said. Wait till business got going again and the depression crop of bright young men—and women—would find politics dull and the going too hard.

That was what the old heads said, and to a degree they were right. Freedom from civil service routine, the ability to get in on the ground floor of agencies that were mushrooming like the new office buildings—during depression years these were great attractions to the legion of college trained men without openings for careers. Now as outside openings develop there is a retreat from Washington. Unless the recommendations of the Brownlow Committee for increased pay and a genuine career service are adopted, government cannot hope to compete for the talented against private business.

But government *must* be manned with people who understand the complexities involved in treasury financing, in the operation of the SEC, and of the other commissions, many created long before the New Deal. Interdepartmental committees are the order of the day; they require broad knowledge of governmental and economic problems. It appears that Harvard's new Littauer School of Public Administration is convinced that this need is a permanent one. It is about to embark on an interesting and novel venture—training people who are already in the government service for broader usefulness and better administration. The aim is apparently to create at Harvard for federal officials the sort of training that is afforded by the Army and Navy War Colleges for officers in the fighting forces.

This is a prudent and understandable beginning for a benefaction that cannot hope to rival at the outset the great and expensive plants of the Law School and the Business School. It puts the rich resources of the Harvard graduate schools at the disposal of public servants. By the method of specially arranged seminars, some of Harvard's most distinguished professors will collaborate to train those men on whose decisions and advice the wisdom of government policy must so largely depend.

Art and Coronation

THE publication of Mr. John Masefield's admirably simple Coronation poem has provoked considerable speculation as to what will be the ultimate effect on the world of art of that great ceremony. Already it has produced an overwhelming spate of books, chiefly gossipy historical manuals and chatty royal biographies. This was only to be expected. But the question may well be asked whether something of more permanent value may not also result from it.

Many rulers of Britain have had developed artistic tastes and outstanding aesthetic abilities. Henry VIII was a composer of music that is still capable of giving pleasure today; James I was a voluminous, if not very readable, author; Charles I was a notable connoisseur of painting, and the literary taste of his eldest son was at least good enough to make him appreciate the humor of Samuel Butler's "Hudibras." The genius of most members of the houses of Hanover and Windsor has lain mainly in the direction of practical affairs, but on occasion, and especially at coronations, they have had a remarkable effect upon the progress of art.

The coronation of George IV, for example, which, by its gorgeous ceremony and the splendor of its appointments and trappings, first foreshadowed the picturesque glories of today, set the seal of authority on the Romantic movement in art. It consolidated the influence of Sir Walter Scott, and confirmed and strengthened the tendencies inaugurated by Keats, Coleridge, and their fellows. It led ultimately to the paintings of Burne-Jones and William Morris, and the empurpled prose of John Ruskin, as well as the highly-colored novels of Bulwer-Lytton. The aesthetic influences of the present coronation may be not less far-reaching.

Banning Baloney Bacon

OUT of the frying pan into the statute books is the course mapped out by proponents of a minimum slice law for the sale of bacon in Tennessee. Under the terms of the bill just introduced into the State Senate, no slice of bacon offered for public sale shall be shorter than 1⅞ inches, nor less than 1-132d of an inch in "thickness."

The proposed enactment of a minimum slice law is designed to allay unrest arising out of the inroads of the machine in the bacon business throughout Tennessee. Liberal factions within the State have viewed this technocratic invasion with growing alarm. Although the issue has been simmering for some time, the filing of a bill in the Legislature brings the bacon question to a broil.

The reform group contends that "the ingenuity of man has invented a machine that will slice bacon to such an infinitesimal thinness as to make it invisible to the naked eye at a distance of four feet when lying on a white plate." By pegging the slice at 1-132d, its supporters naturally hope to halt the trend toward devaluation which has been gradually reducing the pork content of the product.

Although the measure has not yet been submitted to a vote, it is unlikely that any serious opposition will arise to prevent speedy enactment. In fact, a poll of Tennessee breakfast tables probably would elicit a unanimous chorus of "ayes" as to the constitutionality of such an act. The mere suggestion of opposition developing into a test case should make any jurist's mouth water.

National Neighbors

Book News of the Day

EVEN among simplified studies of foreign affairs, FOREIGNERS AREN'T FOOLS (New York: Stokes. $1.50) is a simple book indeed. But on emerging from the charm of Christopher Hollis's fluid and easy conversation one discovers that Mr. Hollis does not quite believe his own simplicity.

Writing as an Englishman—who is no fool himself, by the way—Mr. Hollis engages in conversations with an Italian, a German, a Frenchman, a Russian, a Japanese and an American. The foreigners do most of the talking, and Mr. Hollis sees to it that they present their cases well indeed. Nor is it burdensome. For he has reserved his sheaf of necessary figures for a conversation with a "Man Who Knew Statistics"—a chapter which those who dislike to add, and who are frightened by percentages, probably should read, but won't.

* * *

And yet, after his six friends have presented their justifications for their own national policies, Mr. Hollis concludes that national viewpoints are really so complicated that no one nation can really hope to understand the others. For this reason he declares that "We will never get peace . . . so long as nations keep up this habit of passing moral judgments on one another." In this he approaches the logic of some current-day reformers, who would end all crime by repealing the criminal laws.

Yet Mr. Hollis is concerned with these philosophical matters only by way of postscript. His major occupation is with what makes different peoples tick. His Frenchman, for instance, says:

> The American wants his town to grow and change and get bigger than the next town. He is ashamed if any of the streets still run the same way or any of the buildings still stand in the same place as they did when he was a boy . . . it seems he loves nothing but an empty name. But anyway we French will not have this cursed Progress in the places that we love. In such places no stone shall be moved. Perhaps we sometimes go to absurdity in our hatred of change. No matter. That is how we are.

* * *

This may not be the whole story, but there is more than a little truth in it. And certainly, it is comfortable to read about an Englishman who can write of his own country:

> The English are a sabbatarian but a progressive people. It is their homage to Progress that you should be allowed to start for a destination on a Sunday, and their homage to sabbatarianism that you should never get there till Monday morning.

Gx.

Revolt in the Corral

Through the Port of St. Peter

GUARDING the Bailiwick of Guernsey, which includes the island of that name together with the lesser isles of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou, rises the historic pile of Castle Cornet above the harbor of St. Peter Port, principal gateway to Guernsey. Past this castle and through this gateway one enters a region of romance little exploited and little known by travelers although it is one of the choicest insular ornaments of the British crown.

St. Peter Port climbs steeply from the water, pauses as if for breath upon a little ridge, and then climbs higher, presenting to the approaching traveler an ever-changing spectacle. Everything about it is somehow different from other ports and even the names on business signs attract the eye and stir one's curiosity.

Onesimus Dorey and E. J. Honey were other names that delighted me and a little investigation revealed a number of names fraught with charm, for to the solid Dickens-like quality of English nomenclature are added the incomparable graces of old Norman French. Such names as Jean Queripel, Esprit Kerbirion and Angélique Desprès are very numerous and often they are linked by matrimony with names straight from the soil of England.

* * *

Weights, measures and coinage in the Bailiwick of Guernsey are quite as characteristic of its fervid individuality, wrought from many elements, as are its names. A pound avoirdupois is seventeen and a quarter ounces. Land is measured in vergées, of which two and five-eighths comprise one acre. The copper penny is slightly less than a twelfth of a shilling.

In the upper reaches of St. Peter Port lie the Candie Gardens which are extremely well laid out and well kept up and only a little damaged by an ugly stone statue of Victor Hugo. He lived in St. Peter Port for no less than fifteen years at a great old house called Hauteville. Here "Toilers of the Sea" took form. The watch house above the Gull Rock near Pleinmont Point is identified as the Haunted House and in St. Sampson, a granite-exporting village a few miles from the town lived Gilliat, the unhappy hero. St. Sampson, a Welsh bishop who built a chapel here at a date astonishingly easy to remember, 1111, is the patron not only of this village but of all Guernsey.

Upon the southern part of the island nature has lavished her utmost skill in producing scenic effects. Here are wonderful sanded bays, craggy headlands, deep, silent forests, and here are Guernsey's "water lanes." These water lanes are a peculiar and enchanting feature of this one island. Many little brooklets find their meandering way to the sea and clinging to their banks are narrow lanes built by man. A walk through any one of them is a vignette of leisured loveliness to linger in the mind. In the spring they are banked with thick primrose carpets. One may sit down almost anywhere beside these lanes and gather a large handful without moving from one's place. At the end of the lane, as it emerges to the sea, one is sure to find a striking valley flanked by towering cliffs or else a miniature bay with gleaming beach.

* * *

At ebb tide I crossed a slippery causeway at the extreme western tip of Guernsey to the islet of Lihou inhabited only by a few gatherers of kelp, which is known here as vraic. Two ragged urchins accompanied me on this venture and were very chatty. They were fluent in two languages, Guernsey and Cockney.

When the boys spoke between themselves it was not in the strange English of Bow Bells but in the Guernsey tongue, a lineal descendant of Norman French. I asked them to talk to me in this tongue and after some embarrassment they warmed to the assignment and became very fluent. I could not follow closely but made out bits here and there. Fair weather, it seems, is beau temps as in French but the first word is pronounced like the first syllable of beautiful. A good dog, like the black nondescript who trotted at their heels, is a "bon chon." It was very fascinating to me and I made up my mind to learn Guernsey speech—sometime. It would, I felt, facilitate future wanderings in the hinterland of this isle of St. Sampson beyond the port of St. Peter.

SYDNEY A. CLARK

"Traffic Ways for Modern Days"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Driver—Not the Road

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am not certain that I can go along with all of Mr. Harvey's conclusions in "Traffic Ways for Modern Days." Separated highways and modern traffic ways certainly provide better and much needed facilities for modern highway transportation, but I think it has been very definitely demonstrated that the roadway is only a minor influence in the accident problem.

You say that "front rank engineers admit if they had a financial free hand they could practically foolproof highways against 90 per cent of the accidents now attributed to the human element behind the driving wheel."

Mr. Toms of the Bureau of Public Roads recently published an article, or an address, which holds a contrary view. He cites the experience of the Holland Tunnel during the past five years. Conditions there are perfect and meet all of the so-called foolproof requirements, and yet Mr. Toms points out that if all the roads in the United States were similarly constructed there would be, as I recall it, between 5000 and 6000 casualties a year. He arrives at this figure by using the ratio of car mileage through the Holland Tunnel to the total car mileage of the country as a whole.

Last summer, in co-operation with the American Automobile Association and its affiliated clubs, the C. I. T. Safety Foundation brought to New York forty-nine drivers—one from each state and the District of Columbia—who had not had an accident in ten years, although each of them had driven at least 50,000 miles. In my opinion, this demonstrates that a modern motor vehicle in the hands of a careful and prudent driver can be driven safely over any kind of a street or highway.

In considering the four elements: the road, the driver, the vehicle and the pedestrian, I believe that the most important factor is the driver. I believe also that it is a mistake to hold out the promise of foolproof roads because that tends to relieve the driver of his responsibility.

ROY F. BRITTEN,
Director, National Highway Users Conference
St. Louis, Mo.

Fair Statement

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "Traffic Ways for Modern Days" is a very fair statement of the case.

R. E. TOMS
Washington, D. C. Bureau of Public Roads

"Fencing" for Safety

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I liked "Traffic Ways for Modern Days," by W. Clifford Harvey, with the exception of the fact that he did not stress the idea of control of access to the highways. It is a fact that a large percentage of accidents occur because of sudden entry of vehicles from the side into a stream of fast-moving traffic; in fact, that is the very reason modern design has invented the cloverleaf intersection. I believe that there is opportunity to keep pounding at this idea of "fencing" the high-speed traffic routes by a strip of land, over which the abutting owners have no right of light, air or access. Until we get this control of the borderland, and control of the right of access over this border, we have not solved our highway problem. A very expensive highway, for instance, like the Worcester Turnpike, will eventually become a fairly dangerous route, unsafe at speeds over thirty miles an hour.

The English, as you know, have tackled this problem by an Act of Parliament called "Restriction of Ribbon Development." Canada, in its recent program for highway development, states modern principles of design that it wishes to have followed. It, also, missed the very important principle of adequate "fencing" of the right of way by means of control of access over, and use of, borderlands.

JOSEPH T. WOODRUFF,
Consultant, New England Regional Planning Commission
Boston.

Modern Highway Construction

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read the article in the Magazine Section on modern highway construction with considerable interest, and I want to compliment you on the interesting and forceful manner in which the need for modern highways is discussed.

It is my firm conviction that modern highway construction, including features such as those indicated in your article, will aid materially in the reduction of highway accidents as well as the suffering, sorrow and financial loss brought about by such accidents. For this reason, I have constantly fought against the use of highway monies for purposes other than highway construction and maintenance and the proper control and regulation of traffic.

HAROLD G. HOFFMAN,
Trenton, N. J. Governor

Road Systems Inadequate

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your article on roads published in the Magazine Section of the Monitor. It was very interesting and will do much to build up a better conception of the highway problem. There are, however, a few points which I think might be further clarified.

I had the feeling when reading this article that the development of our highway system had been built up more than seemed necessary in the light of highway conditions throughout the country. I also had the distinct feeling that the thought of the writer was that highway engineers had done a real job in providing an efficient system of roadways. The highway engineer has done a real job in the face of many difficulties, but it should be emphasized that, while remarkable progress has been made in developing highways throughout the country, yet our present system is far below the requirements necessitated by the rapid development of highway transportation.

The writer refers to the fact that highway engineers have met a number of obstacles in building efficient roads. All the obstacles mentioned ring true excepting one where it is stated that highway planners insist upon building super-express roads over old rights-of-way established in a horse-and-buggy era. This is not true as applied to forward-thinking highway engineers and planners. They have recognized the desirability of securing adequate rights-of-way, but have been hampered by lack of funds and difficulties encounterd through the selfish interests of politicians and other persons in a position to influence the location of roadways.

Personally, I would rather see articles of the kind take a rather pessimistic attitude toward the amount of highway improvements since only in this way can the ordinary thinking citizen and motor taxpayer be aroused to the dangers threatening a continued highway program.

E. M. F.
New York, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Chain Store vs. Independent

By Nathanael H. Engle
Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce

EVER since the chain store became an important factor in modern distribution there has been strong opposition from competing groups of retailers. Such opposition has led in recent years to a rising tide of legislation designed to shackle the chain-store method of selling. The Robinson-Patman Act by the Federal Government and thirty-three trade practice laws by as many states indicate the sweep of such legislation. It is alleged in defense of these laws by proponents of state and federal legislation alike that the chain system is strangling the independent merchant and that only by legislation can he be preserved as a vital part of our economy.

Unfortunately, much legislation has been passed either without first consulting the facts or on the basis of insufficient evidence. Is it true that chains are rapidly crowding out independent merchants and assuming monopoly proportions? Is the chain system really a menace to the American way of living? Or is it possible that the chains provide a healthy element of competition in a decadent area of economic endeavor? There seems to be little basis for concluding that chains are driving out independents when the facts are consulted.

The typical independent merchant who operates but a single store appears to occupy a somewhat stronger competitive position today than he did in 1929. Whether this is a triumph of rugged individualism over the vicissitudes of the depression or not, the fact remains that single-store independent retailers operated 85 per cent of all retail stores in 1935 while in 1929 they had but 80 per cent of the retail establishments.

Little evidence is there in these indisputable facts that chains have been crowding the independents out of business. It may be urged, however, that these facts are not conclusive, since the number of stores reveals but a part, although an important part, of the picture. The volume of business which they are sharing must also be evaluated. On this score the chains make a better showing, for their business expanded from 28 per cent of all retail sales in 1929 to 30 per cent in 1935. The independents also increased their business, however, from 64 to 65 per cent over the same period. The explanation is that both independent merchants and chains gained at the expense of mail-order houses, direct selling from house to house, and other lesser methods of retailing. The chains, it is true, have shown a somewhat greater rate of growth in sales volume and in average sales per store over this period, but the significant point is that this growth has not been at the expense of the independent merchants, who have also increased both in numbers and sales.

In the grocery trade the facts reveal a striking recovery for the independents. In this important trade, where chains gained their first prominence, one third of all the chain store business of the nation is found. It is this business indeed that most people have in mind when speaking of chain stores, and it is here that the demagogic defenders of ancient American institutions picture the chain as a blackened villain, throttling the worthy independent and depriving him of his inalienable heritage, the freedom to do business at his old stand in his old way. Here again the cold facts reveal the inadequacy of the assumption that chains are displacing independents.

The cause of the alarm about chain-store progress goes back to the prosperous days of 1929 when the chain grocery stores had gained about 38.5 per cent of the retail grocery business of the country. The depression years which followed indicated a much greater relative resistance to adversity on the part of the chains. By 1933 the latter had increased their proportion of a greatly reduced dollar volume to 44 per cent of the total grocery business, while the independents had dropped to 55 per cent. This condition contributed further to the unrest which later culminated in a wave of anti-chain-store legislation. In 1933 it is notable that chains and independents divided practically all of the grocery business between them, whereas in 1929 some 6 per cent of the total had been handled by such retail outlets as mail-order houses and roadside stands.

The independent grocers who survived the depression forged ahead in the early stages of recovery until by 1935 they had 60 per cent of the total business. The grocery chains, on the other hand, have little more than held their own, with about 38 per cent of the business. These figures clearly indicate that the independents have recaptured a substantial part of the retail grocery market, and have proved more effective than the chains in expanding their share of the trade. There is additional evidence in certain current statistics for grocery chains and for independents that the latter have continued to expand at a more rapid rate since 1935.

Such facts as these deserve the serious consideration of every voter. They indicate a healthy state of competition between chains and independents which requires no legislative curbs to protect either side. On the contrary, legislation designed to penalize the chains is at this time something akin to striking a man when he is falling. The fact is that there is room for both types of stores in our society and both should be encouraged to perform the service for which they are best fitted.